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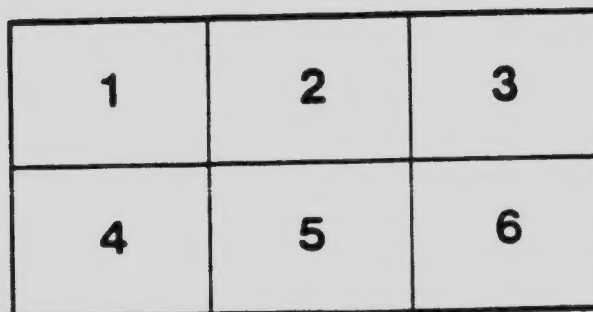
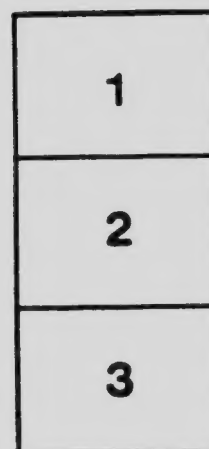
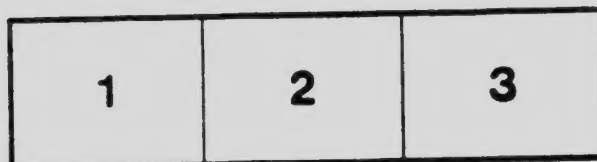
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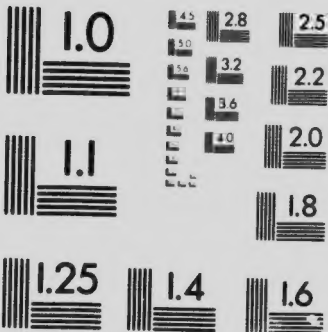
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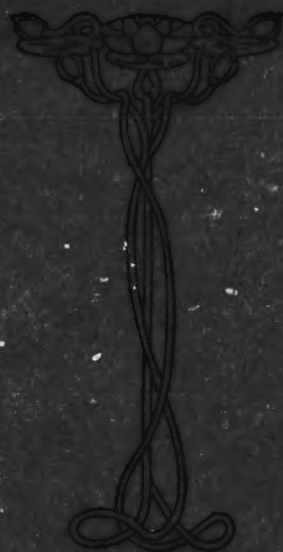
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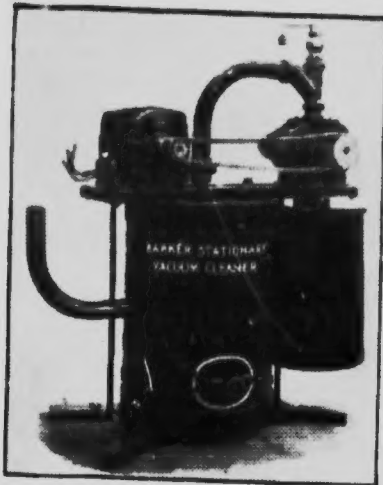
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HINTS TO HOME-BUILDERS

Although every house is not a home, every home should be a house, if possible a house set in its own ground, surrounded by its own atmosphere and indicating by its general appearance the circumstances, tastes and even the aspirations of its owner.

The first hint I would give to the intending home-builder is contained in the old adage: "Cut your coat according to your cloth." Build a house well within your means and one suitable to the style in which you will be able to live when in it. As a small child I remember a pretentious mansion, never finished, never occupied, set up on an eminence and dubbed "Randall's Folly," by all the country-side. Some man with money for a modest bungalow had started to build a palace and before it was completed he was ruined. Every one has seen somewhere a "Smith's Folly" or a "Jones' Folly."

So first of all choose a style of house and a plan suitable to the money you can afford to put in it so that you will not run short of funds before it is done and be forced to skimp at the last. And let the house also accord with your income. It is better to live well in a small house than poorly in a big one; and if your wife has to do her own work it is worse than folly to build a house that it would take two maids to keep in order.

The same principle holds good with respect to location. Do not build your house in a fashionable neighborhood if you have not ample means to justify you in so doing. The strain of having to keep up appearances, both inside and outside the home on an insufficiency of cash, takes all the comfort out of life.

Rather choose the site of your future home for healthfulness and beauty, without, however, overlooking the social side altogether. For, after all, pleasant neighbors are half the home life.

While speaking of the home site, let me put in a plea for the preservation of native trees and shrubs as far as possible when clearing the lot or grading it for building. What a shame it is when fine old trees are ruthlessly cut down and burned, not only without need, but when, to leave them where they stood, would give a beauty and dignity to the home that nothing else could. Remember that these trees can *never* be replaced; once gone they are gone forever, so consider well before you destroy them. Some must go to make room for the house; others because they are too close to the house and would shade it excessively; but it is nearly always possible to leave one or two trees—perhaps a group of three or a single fine specimen. It should be considered an act of vandalism to chop down everything in sight and not to preserve some specimens. The same applies to native shrubs. Leave vine maple, gorse and dogwood growing where nature planted them and you will have a beauty spot in your garden or yard that no cultivated flower-bed can equal. This applies to people building in the suburbs or the country, where the land is not already cleared.

It is a pity that the plants indigenous to the country are not more appreciated. Foxglove and goldenrod are not weeds, but handsome flowers. Let them grow in your fence corners and you will enjoy the masses of beautiful color they show.

A young man with a growing and possibly an increasing family should build with an eye to the future. If he cannot afford a house of the size he will eventually need, as is probable, let him choose a plan that will lend itself to additions being made to it in time to come. The beauty of owning a home is that one is never quite satisfied with it. There is always some alteration we look forward to making, some pet scheme we are hoping to carry out one day. It is a constant source of interest and an object of enterprise.

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In furnishing, the same advice holds good as in building the home, namely: **Keep well within your means.** Leave yourself a margin—it is sure to be needed. **Have the best possible kitchen equipment** with all the labor-saving devices that, after having been tested, are proved not to make more work than they save. **Have comfortable beds.** Consider how much of our lives we have to spend in them. After these things are provided, furnish your reception rooms simply and tastefully, choosing a few good pieces of furniture rather than a number of an inferior quality. With the built-in furniture that is advocated further on in this book, it will not be necessary to buy much beside a few tables, chairs and rugs, although there are many beautiful things, both for use and decoration, that one can look forward to owning in the future.

Let me make a humble protest against too massive furniture. It should be possible to move *easily* all objects that are not intended to be stationary. Much of the Mission furniture and, so far as I have seen, all of the awesome craftsman structures are so heavy that to move a chair across the room is a weariness and to alter the position of a piece of furniture a back-breaking undertaking. Fortunately the admiration for these cumbersome things is passing.

Domes of silence—the round, smooth caps, with a tack or pin underneath to drive them by—should be attached to the legs of every piece of furniture and should also be put on the corners of ottomans, bins, etc. They are an improvement on the old-fashioned castors, are very easily put on and make the moving of every moveable object much easier, especially over smooth floors.

It stands to reason that all the hints contained in this little book and all the good things advocated cannot be taken advantage of in the same house and by the same builder. Where economy of space is of the first importance it may be necessary to sacrifice the entrance hall to the dining-room pantry, or vice versa, and in order to be able to instal laundry tubs in the basement we may have to content ourselves with a cheaper bathroom equipment than the one we would have preferred. Life is full of compromises, and so is the building of a home. Consider the undertaking from all sides. Make up your mind what are the things which are essential from your point of view. Arrange for them first and sacrifice some of the things which you do not consider so important.

Women spend a large part of their time in the house. It is their place of business, as well as their home, and therefore it is only right that their taste and convenience should have the largest share of consideration in building it. So don't let all the compromises effected be along the same lines as in the story of the man who boasted to his friend that he and his wife had never had a serious difference of opinion in twenty years of married life, except on one occasion.

"What was that?" asked his friend.

"She wanted the new parlor set to be blue and I stood for green."

"And how did you settle the dispute?"

"Oh, we compromised on the green!" replied the man cheerfully.

Compromises are necessary, but they should not all be "on the green!"

Ten years ago, when the writer first came to Vancouver, there was little to be seen of style or taste in architecture, more particularly in the buildings on the outskirts of the town. These were constructed mostly on the barn plan, with a porch stuck on to the front or wherever it was thought it would be handy, and perhaps a pepper-pot elevation on the top of the roof, to suit the builder's fantastic idea of decoration. The color scheme was as weird as the style, glaring greens and yellows being the favorite choice. Any one coming up from California could not but be struck by the difference, for in that home of the bungalow the tiniest cot, costing only a few hundred dollars, will be as tastefully built and as carefully planned as the domicile on which

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as many thousands are spent. This is as it should be, and we are glad to note a great improvement in this direction of late years in Vancouver and her suburbs.

The poor man's house is his home just as much as the rich man's, and as much thought and trouble should be taken to make it both comfortable and pretty. A style suitable to the position and surroundings of the house should be chosen. The exterior of the city house should be different to the suburban home. But both should have good proportions, simple lines and above all an agreeable color scheme. Let all the tones be soft and avoid strong contrasts in the trim. See that the roof harmonizes with the rest. Almost any colors can be used together, providing always that the right shades are combined. Bright, crude tints only become pleasing to the eye when the wind and weather have so worn them that it is time to renew the paint.

It is given to few, however, to be able to tell beforehand what will be the effect of any combination of colors and shading. My advice to the ordinary builder would be to keep his eyes open for a color scheme that pleases him—look at all the houses he sees with that idea in mind—and having found something he likes, copy it in his own house.

That the best things of life are the cheapest is a comforting thought. Fresh air and sunlight cost nothing, so let us have both in abundance in our homes. Pleasing colors, agreeable proportions and satisfying lines can be used in building the house without spending one cent additional on their account. And above all grass is cheap and flowers are cheap, and they will form a beautiful setting for any home and will make up for what it may lack in architectural embellishment.

There are one or two practical matters to which a word or two will be devoted before we proceed to the more detailed consideration of the different parts of the home. The first is the subject of repairs.

I well remember an elderly man who worked for a number of years about our stable and yard when I was a child. He was an old sailor, and, like so many of that calling, a regular Jack-of-all-trades. He was more or less of an artist with the paint brush, could mend the kitchen pots and pans, build a chicken coop or shoe a horse, as required. There was no limit to his accomplishments, and there was occasion to use them all about the place.

"There seems no end to the odd jobs, Jeff," I heard my mother say to him once.

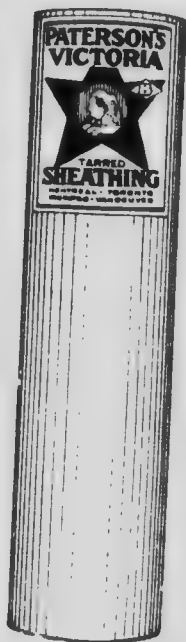
"Yes, ma'am," he replied, "it's always that way. When the place is new there's always things to finish off, a bit of painting as was forgotten or a extra shelf to put up. And by the time all them things is done and the place is finished proper, it's time to begin the mending and the repairing."

There is always something to do about a place if it is to have a well kept-up and prosperous air. Left to itself it soon runs down. Everyone who has owned a home knows this only too well. It isn't only that the grass must be cut, the borders clipped and the beds weeded, there are a hundred other more important things that must imperatively be attended to or, to put the matter on a business basis, your property will depreciate in value.

In this climate houses must be re-painted oftener than would be necessary in drier parts, both for the sake of appearances and to preserve the wood. This should not be neglected, and since it is or should be, an inevitable expense, money should be set aside for it beforehand.

The guttering should be cleaned out and any leaks stopped every fall, before the rainy season begins, and at the same time the roof should be seen to. On no account neglect a leak in the roof. It is liable to result in flooded floors and damaged ceilings.

Don't put off replacing the cracked or broken window pane. It is unsightly to say the least of it and gives the home a forlorn and neglected look.



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Defective plumbin' should not be overlooked for a day, as the family health will inevitably suffer if poisonous gases are allowed to escape through the house, and though plumbers' bills are no light matter they are not so bad as doctors' bills.

It seems as if we became accustomed to defects in our own homes as we do to moles on our own faces. They cease to annoy us but they are the first thing that attract the attention of the observer. This is the only way to account for the fact that some people will leave their front gate sagging for months, when half an hour's work would set it right, or neglect indefinitely to mend a broken place in the cement walk, which is a pitfall to unaccustomed feet. The family, of course, know just where it is, and have formed the habit of avoiding it.

Inside the home the need for constant oversight and keeping things up to the mark is just as urgent. In the city, especially, walls and ceilings soon look dirty and dingy, and it is necessary to put on fresh kalsomine and new papering at frequent intervals to keep the house in a state of good repair. It pays, too, to keep the floors well polished and the woodwork and brass clean and bright, both because these things add so much to the beauty of the home and because there is no surer way of ousting the ever-present microbe of disease.

Here again, the small repairs should not be neglected: the broken hasp, the missing doorknob, the leaking tap, the catching door. It is like spoiling the ship for a ha' pot of tar, to build a house and home, and then neglect all the little things that are needed to make it complete.

A successful shopkeeper told me once, as he carefully folded and laid away some goods, that half of his success in business lay in looking after the stock. The house and its furnishings are the stock-in-trade of the home-maker and it will pay him well to look after them and to keep them in good repair.

The custom of dispensing with fences and throwing the grounds open to the street has never been adopted in this country to the same extent as across the line, and in British Columbia it meets with even less favor than elsewhere. This is, in my opinion, as it should be. While there is something attractive and even park-like in smooth green lawns merging into each other without a break, and in the full view of flowers and shrubs which the unfenced grounds afford, the appearance of the street as a whole is not improved. There is a lack of symmetry and completeness in the effect and the eye is not satisfied.

A fence to garden or lawn is like a frame to a picture. It sets it off and in limiting it gives it a finished air. So by all means let us have a fence or border of some kind to our home lot, and let us enjoy what little shelter and privacy we can secure in the midst of a publicity-loving age.

For a small city lot high board or stone fences should be avoided. They shade the ground too much and the result will be damp, dark corners where no flowers will grow and only mildew will thrive. In a country place or where the grounds are ample, a board or fairly high stone fence looks well, and with trees overhanging the top gives a substantial and dignified appearance to the grounds, an agreeable view of which will be afforded to the passer-by through the wide carriage gates, preferably of ironwork. But for the city house or the smaller suburban home, the inexpensive lawn fencing will be found very satisfactory; or, where something more imposing is desired, a low stone fence with an iron grille above it cannot be surpassed.

The hedge is always pretty and satisfactory, once it is grown. In this country both box and holly thrive amazingly and either one will make a very handsome hedge when thickly grown and kept well clipped. It is worth while taking the trouble to plant and care for such a hedge.

For the backyard fence or screen there are many varieties of wooden fencing

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and lattice—some of the latter very pretty, and if not so close and high as to exclude the sunlight they are the best for the purpose.

Beautify the backyard as well as the grounds in front. There is no room here to say how this can be done. There are a hundred of ways. Even the vegetable garden, if there should be one, can be set out so as to look almost as well as a flower garden—and wherever the ground is not needed for anything else, put in grass and have a pleasant spot of green to rest the eyes.

Of course this all means work, but the work is for the home, and the love of home is so deeply rooted in the Anglo-Saxon race and all its branches that we never grudge the trouble or labor we give to build it or adorn it.

One last suggestion to the would-be builder before we proceed to the house itself. In addition to the usual contract have specifications made out with exact descriptions of materials required and any matters about which there might be dispute later on. It can do no harm to have the specifications, and may save the owner both money and annoyance in case the contractor insists on charging extra for every trifling alteration, or, if he is unscrupulous, puts in an inferior quality of material to what was called for.

THE GROUND

The ground ought to be cleared, graded and ploughed before commencing operations. Clearing cannot be done after the building is up without danger to it from blasting and fire.

Time and labor are saved if the lot is graded. Materials can be brought right to the job instead of being left on the road, as often happens when the ground is not cleared or when it is full of holes left by the blasting out of the stumps. It is better to have the ground ploughed over before the building is started for the reason that the ground near the house would have to be turned over by hand if the ploughing were left till afterwards, as a plough could not get in close to the house.

FOUNDATION

There are many different kinds of foundation, varying in price according to the material used and the amount of labor.

The cheapest of these is cedar posts. For small houses where there is no excavation required, foundations of cedar are satisfactory in every way and will last from ten to twenty years. They should be sunk to hardpan to insure a perfectly solid foundation. Alder or fir should never be used as they rot much more quickly.

Next in order of cheapness comes the concrete post foundation. The only advantage this kind has over cedar posts is that concrete posts will be standing long after the house has fallen down. The above foundations are used only when there is no excavation.

For an excavated basement the cheapest and most used foundation is a concrete wall coming to the surface of the ground.

The excavation should always go down to hardpan, but unless absolutely necessary it should not go lower, as it is harder to drain when this is done and the work of cutting down into hardpan is expensive owing to the extreme hardness of the same. Some hardpan is almost as hard as concrete and will turn the point of the pick in a very short time.

The tile drains around the house should be five or six inches below the level of the excavation. If the excavation goes down to the surface of the hardpan the tiles must be set six inches into the hardpan. If the excavation is below the surface of the hardpan the drains must be six inches below the level of the floor of the excavation. If this rule is followed the basement

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will always be dry. If the drains are only on the same level as the excavation they are practically useless as the water runs past into the basement and the floor will be damp.

It pays to put in good concrete. If there is too much sand and gravel for the proportion of cement the walls will crumble and break and gradually weaken.

There should never be less cement than one in five—that is, one part cement and five parts sand and gravel. The hardness or softness of concrete varies according to the different proportions of sand and gravel. A large proportion of gravel makes a harder and stronger wall, but it will not keep out the damp nearly so well, as it is more porous. Sand is used to make concrete closer; it fills up the spaces between the gravel and makes it much more water-tight. If the gravel is very fine a much smaller proportion of sand is needed. The usual formula for concrete foundation is as follows: Two parts sand, three parts gravel, one part cement.

The foundation should be allowed to set properly before putting the frame of the house up. If concrete is disturbed too soon it will crack. Also be careful to cover fresh concrete to protect it from the sun, which will dry it too quickly and crack it, and from the rain, which washes it away before it is properly hardened. In about a few hours' time it will be quite set, and in about a week the work of putting up the frame can be commenced.

The floor of the basement can be made of either cedar planks or cement.

A plank floor is far cheaper than concrete and pleasanter to walk on, but, of course, does not last nearly so long. If the laundry work is to be done in the basement a board floor will be found much less tiring. To stand for long on a cement floor is very hard on the feet.

If a concrete floor is put in there should be about six inches of crushed rock above the floor of the excavation and on top of this the concrete floor which should be about three inches thick. The rock is to act as a drain for any water that gets past the tile drain, and by this means the floor will be absolutely dry at all times of the year. A concrete floor can be washed, and this is a great convenience, as a furnace makes a great deal of dirt.

Other more expensive foundations are:

Cut stone, cobble stone and brick.

Cut stone makes a very handsome and also very expensive foundation. Although stone in this country is very plentiful and of a very good quality, the labor of cutting and setting it is so costly that it makes the price of such a foundation very high.

Cobble stone walls for a foundation are very popular in better class houses; this style is less expensive than either brick or cut stone, and it makes a neat and ornamental finish.

A brick foundation has no superior in quality or appearance, but this too is expensive and beyond the reach of most house-builders. There is nothing cleaner and brighter than a brick basement and a brick floor; unlike a cement floor, it is easy on the feet. If the foundations, verandah pillars and garden paths can all be made of brick the effect is very fine. A verandah made of bricks is very nice in the summer time, the floor is easy to wash and makes a cool place to sit in hot weather.

THE PLAN

If the house-builder is going to make his own plan without employing an architect there are many points that will require his special attention. So many things that contribute to the comfort of the home cannot be added after the house is completed and must, therefore, be considered beforehand.

One great mistake made by amateurs at the beginning is to decide upon the number of rooms and their position quite independently of the outside

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appearance. This is starting at the wrong end instead of at the beginning, and many of the ugly and peculiar looking houses we see are the result of such planning.

The size of house and money to be spent must, of course, first be decided on, and then the style of house chosen. The numerous bungalow books published by various building construction companies are a great help to the amateur architect, as they show the effect of the different styles of roof, windows, etc. But one point should be borne in mind. These books are nearly all published in California and, the houses being planned for a warm, dry climate, many alterations will have to be made before they will be suitable for this country.

ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS

In planning the arrangement of rooms we will consider first the

Entrance Hall

In a wet and cold climate an entrance hall is almost a necessity. If the front door opens directly into the living-room, as is the case in so many small houses and bungalows, it means that wet and dirt are brought into the room along with muddy rubbers, wet coats and umbrellas, which would have been removed and left in the entrance hall had there been one. Pools of water spoil the polished floor and mud tracks damage the rugs, to the housekeeper's annoyance. Another serious defect in this arrangement is the admission of much cold air. Every time the front door is opened in winter the cold is let in and the temperature of the room is lowered. Or it may be that the wind blows in, interfering with the draught of the fireplace and causing the fire to smoke.

Still there are houses so small that space cannot be given for an entrance hall. In such cases there should at least be a back hall or cupboard provided, where hats and coats can be hung and rubbers and such things put out of sight. An arrangement of this kind is a necessity, as umbrellas and raincoats cannot conveniently be kept upstairs and are equally out of place in the living-room.

Another feature of the usual bungalow plan which is unsuitable for this country is the open stairway running up from the living-room. This method gives a very pretty effect, especially if the stairway is panelled to match the woodwork of the living-room and is wide and roomy as well—but the inconvenience of having always to traverse the living-room in order to go upstairs more than counterbalances any gain in artistic effect. If backstairs into the kitchen can be managed the inconvenience of the living-room stairway is not so much felt, but stairs going up from a separate hall will always give more comfort in the end.

Stairs

The stairway is one of the most important features in planning a house and too often it receives but scant attention. Stairs that have been put in as an afterthought at the last minute are anything but satisfactory. Both position and width should be carefully arranged for.

A stairway should be at least four feet wide, to allow of furniture being carried up and down easily and without damage to the plaster.

The stairs should have an easy tread, six-inch rise is quite steep enough. Instead of the usual seven or seven-and-a-half-inch rise put in a six-inch, and the users of the staircase, who are most frequently the women of the house, will bless you. The steps also should be wide, say eleven or eleven and a half inches. Most stairs have a nine inch tread and are not nearly so comfortable to use as they would be with a more generous allowance for width.



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To put in the stairs with easy rise and tread means very little more space used and the gain, both in appearance and comfort, will more than compensate for that.

Winders should be avoided if possible. They save space, but are a constant source of uneasiness. It is so easy to trip on them, and at night time, if the stairs are not very well lighted, they are a source of danger.

Basement stairs are most convenient if they open out of the kitchen, but as they are generally put under the main staircase this cannot always be accomplished. Nor should these stairs be steep. Easy steps are needed in the basement almost more than in other parts, because fuel for the kitchen and fireplaces has to be carried up from below—not to mention lighter loads of vegetables, fruit and such like. Often the basement is not well lighted, which fact increases the danger of falling if the stairs are steep. For all of which reasons make the basement stairs easy, safe and less like a ladder than they are in some houses.

THE FRAMEWORK

It is very important to have the frame of the house strong enough. Don't let the contractor put in timbers that are too light, and see that all the lumber is No. 1 grade.

The foundation posts should not be more than eight feet apart; if a wider span than this is used they should be braced. The foundation posts are, of course, put in before the floor to the basement and they should be resting on hardpan.

Be sure that the joists are heavy enough. In some houses there is nothing larger through the whole building than 2x4. Houses of this description are not even safe and such a method is false economy in every way.

Second floor joists should be 2x10, as this size is necessary to get sufficient fall for the plumbing, and even if the house itself does not require such heavy joists they should be put in.

With a span of more than eight feet there should be cross-bridging between the joists. This renders the floor absolutely solid and prevents any danger of sagging or unevenness. If there is an archway between two rooms a truss of some kind should be put in.

The sides of the house carrying the joists should have a truss over every opening, even a small one, so as to distribute the weight and prevent the openings from weakening the structure. Trusses are not necessary on the sides that do not carry joists, unless an opening is very large.

In putting up walls it is quicker and easier to complete the wall while it is on the floor, framing in all door and window openings and squaring it up before it is raised. Some carpenters prefer to put the wall up before cutting out the openings, but the other way takes less time.

The shiplap on the outside of the house should be put on diagonally; this braces the house and adds considerable to its strength.

THE EXTERIOR

The Roof

In this country a very flat roof, such as one often sees on California bungalows, is unpractical owing to the heavy rainfall. Quarter pitch is as flat as any roof should be. With anything less than this the rain soaks up under the shingles and leaks through.

On a quarter pitch roof the shingles should be laid four inches to the weather; this gives four thicknesses of shingle and should be fairly watertight. For a third or half pitch roof it will be sufficient to lay the shingles

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four and a half inches to the weather. Some architects contend that in such a wet climate as we have on the coast no roof should be less than a half pitch, but there are numbers of third and quarter pitch roofs that are perfectly watertight.

The easiest roof to build is a perfectly plain gable roof, but the appearance of a roof broken up by smaller gables and dormers is better. Unless a roof is fairly flat it will not look well without something to break the line.

An extended roof always looks well and gives a house an appearance of size. A roof should be big enough for the house it is to cover, just as a hat should be big enough for a person. A house with a roof that seems to be sitting on the top of it looks just as ridiculous as a man with too small a hat perched on top of his head. For this reason a wide overhang is a great improvement to any house and it is also a protection to the windows, keeping off the rain and wind. Be careful to have the overhang strongly braced or it will gradually sag down and spoil the line of the roof.

The main gable of a gable roof should run the length of the house. If there are any dormers do not allow the slope to extend as far as the ridgepole; it is very hard to make a water-tight joint if the dormer roof starts from the ridgepole, and therefore it is much better to start it a little lower down.

Be sure to have the guttering big enough; an overflowing gutter is a very disagreeable thing. The gutter on any ordinary roof should be at least 4 x 4 inches, and a large roof should have 4 x 6 or 5 x 5-inch guttering. Three by three inches is sometimes used, but it is not big enough to carry off the water from any but the smallest roof.

Wooden guttering is generally more satisfactory than tin, although there is more friction with it and the water does not run out so fast. The galvanized iron gutters are all right until a fall of snow comes, which slides into the gutter, bends it by its weight and sometimes even breaks it right down.

Wall Finish

The various kinds of wall finish run about the same in regard to expense and are equally durable. The choice will be governed by preference or taste, also by fashion, which in matters of house-building as in all else, is a powerful persuader.

For small houses shingling looks best. The smallest and plainest house, if it is shingled all over, will look cosy and homelike, whereas if rustic or siding were used the effect would not be half so good. This is partly due to the fact that shingle stains are to be had in so much softer and prettier shades than paint, and partly to the rough finish of the shingles, which gives a less formal and stiff effect than rustic.

California siding, which has a rough finish and can be had in four-inch and six-inch widths, is much used. It can be stained or painted and makes an agreeable and satisfactory finish. It looks equally well used all over the house or combined with shingle or roughcast for the gables. Ordinary rustic, in wide or narrow size, has a neat appearance and is in every way as good as the siding.

Finishing with board and battens is perhaps a little cheaper than the other methods, but it is not considered so water-tight. The wide boards are apt to crack and let in the damp and cold.

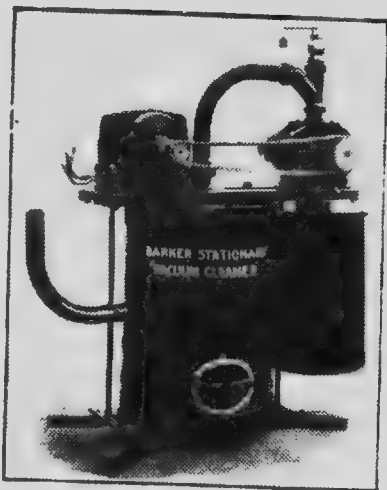
Variety of effect can be obtained by nailing a short piece of batten just below the water-table or belt course, in the centre of each panel, thus:

Board and battens should have tar paper under it, to make it thoroughly water-tight.

Different effects in shingling can be obtained by using a wide and narrow space alternately or by a broken or irregular line of shingles. This looks particularly well in gables or where the shingles are combined with other material and breaks the monotony agreeably.

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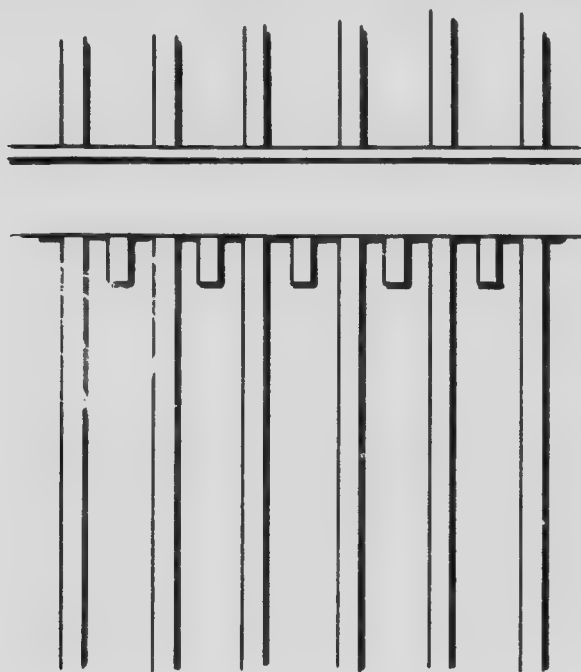
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Rustic siding are sometimes put on with tar paper underneath and no shiplap. This saves money, of course, but it makes the house cold. Consequently, the amount saved by omitting the shiplap is quickly used up in paying for the extra fuel needed to keep the house warm. It pays to build a warm house. The expense of fuel is quite a large item in the household expenditure and it is good business to spend a little more money when building the house, in order to exclude the cold, for it will very quickly be regained.

A belt course or water-table helps to break up a big wall effectively and improves its appearance.

The trim for doors and windows looks far better if it is fairly narrow. On some houses one sees it as wide as seven or eight inches. This is particularly clumsy in a small house, and if the trim is painted white, cream or in strong contrast to the color of the house, it is especially noticeable and objectionable. The effect is heavy and staring and will quite spoil the appearance of the house.

A multiplicity of brackets and little finials should by all means be avoided. So many houses have too much useless woodwork around windows and eaves. One sees foolish little brackets, absolutely for show and nothing else, under every offset and around posts, fussy little spindles for the verandah and elaborate rafters under the eaves sometimes ending in murderous-looking spikes, useless finials stuck at the ends of the ridgepole and little crossed pieces along it. These things are bad enough when the house is painted all in one color, but when the trim is cream or white the effect is bewildering and, to say the least of it, inartistic.

There was a time when all these decorative additions served a useful purpose and were entitled to respect and even admiration, when they were executed with taste. When brackets were used only where they were needed and ridgepole finials were set up to keep the birds from settling on the roof to the detriment of the water that ran from it in the gutters and formed the domestic supply. But that was long ago.

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Verandah posts are another weakness in many of the houses we see. They should be in proper proportion, both in regard to size and material, to the house to which they belong. Massive pillars of stone supporting the porch of a small, lightly built, wooden bungalow are distinctly out of place and the extra money which they cost might much better be used in some other way—as in using superior material for the fireplaces or in installing a hot-water heating plant instead of hot air. Yet substantial pillars, in keeping with the style of the house, give it a solid and well-built look and should always be chosen. Weak and small posts give a mean and poor appearance.

If the house has a verandah with big pillars, let the front door be extra large to correspond with them. Massive posts will make an ordinary-sized door look small and insignificant.

PAINTING

Good material is as important here as elsewhere. The difference between good and bad paint lies in the proportion of white lead used in the mixture; poor paint has hardly any. Pure white lead and raw linseed oil makes the best priming coat that can be had; boiled oil is not good to use in outside paint as it dries too quickly. Raw oil dries evenly all through, though it takes longer.

There should be three coats of paint, one priming coat and two thin coats. Three thin coats of paint would be much better than two heavier ones—a priming coat and an outside coat.

If good, pure paint is used, and it is put on right, the house should not require re-painting oftener than every two or three years.

There are a number of reasons for the peeling off of paint. Some of them are as follows: Poor paint, poor priming, putting on fresh paint before the underneath coat is dry, and, last but not least, putting on the paint too thick.

When a house is to be repainted all blisters should be burned or scraped off, to give a smooth surface for the new paint.

Phone S. B. Redburn & Co. for prices.

VERANDAHS AND PORCHES

To put a big, wide verandah on the front of the house or around two or three sides is a mistake in this climate, although it often is an improvement, as far as appearances go. A wide verandah darkens the rooms in winter and excludes what little sun there is at the time of year when it is most appreciated. The front verandah is, therefore, of no use at all at that season, but instead, a detriment; while in summer, unless the house is far from the street, or is well screened, it is not as much used as it might be.

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At the same time it is very desirable to have a cool place to sit in in the warm weather, where one can be comfortable and at the same time enjoy the air; hence an outdoor sitting-room or sun porch should be included in every house. Instead of having a verandah across the whole front of the house it would be better to have only a small porch over the front door, sufficient for shelter to the entrance but not big enough to darken the windows or keep out the sun; and, in addition, to have a sun porch in some other part of the house, where people can enjoy the fresh air and at the same time be private.

The best plan for the sitting-out porch is to have it taken out of the side of the house rather than built on, as it will be more sheltered from the wind. As the summer weather on the Coast is seldom very hot and the wind is often rather too cool for comfort, it is well to be as sheltered as possible. A porch of this kind, if provided with adjustable windows and some means of heating it in cold weather, can be used all the year round.

At least one sleeping porch is nearly always included in the modern house, and although sleeping out of doors all the year round is not pleasant in this damp climate, a sleeping porch in summer-time is a great delight, and the use of one will be almost as beneficial as a camping trip.

If the sleeping porch is open to the weather on more than one side, have the sides built up three or four feet to give protection and privacy to the occupants.

If the house should be too small to admit of either a sunroom or sleeping porch try, at least, to arrange for a balcony upstairs, more than one if possible, even though only a few feet wide. Here bedding can be aired and small rugs shaken, which would otherwise have to be carried downstairs. If the balcony has a pleasant outlook it will be a nice place to sit on a warm day, and the invalid who cannot come downstairs will appreciate it. The continental way of providing nearly all bedrooms with balconies has a great deal to recommend it, and in our mild climate they might be introduced with advantage, at least to the extent of having one or two on the bedroom floor.

PLUMBING

In Vancouver and the adjoining districts almost all soil pipes and waste pipes to plumbing systems are enclosed either in outside walls, partitions or floors. Owing to this arrangement it is advisable to take all necessary precautions to make it possible for all parts of waste and soil systems to be easily got at and easily cleaned.

To prevent, as far as possible, any interference with floor or ceiling it is advisable to put in a clean-out to the waste pipes. According to the plumbing bylaw a clean-out must be put in at the base of every soil pipe. Clean-outs must also be put in for other waste pipes where the plumbing is exposed, as in the basements of bungalows, but they are not insisted upon where the plumbing is concealed. Nevertheless, it is advisable to have one for every waste pipe, to avoid any unnecessary damage to property when cleaning of waste pipes becomes necessary. These clean-outs will project slightly, through the floor or wall, but, as they are put under the bath or basin, they will not be in the way.

It is well to have any necessary cutting of joists as near the bearing point as possible, that is to say, near to partitions or walls that are carrying the joists; this should be done to avoid weakening the floors.

It is often an advantage that there should be some kind of deafening used for muffling the noise of water pipes and soil pipes, especially when these pipes are brought down in the wall of a living or dining-room. It is very disagreeable to be able to hear the noise of water pipes and the flushing of the toilet all over the house, and deafening of some kind should be used when pipes are situated where this trouble might possibly occur.



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Sawdust or shavings could be used to advantage for this purpose packed in the walls between the studs and pipes. Deafening felt, or any material which is a non-conductor of sound, may be used with equally good results. Deafening material is also occasionally put around the walls of the bathroom for the same purpose. If empty bottles can be had, put them between the joists, to do away with the sounds of footsteps and moving around upstairs. The air in the empty bottles acts as a non-conductor and prevents the noise from upstairs being heard through the house.

In calling for tenders for plumbing don't accept the lowest or any tender without first finding out that the plumber is a reliable man and will put in reasonably good materials. Cheap plumbing always gives trouble and is not the smallest saving in the end. It quickly gets out of order and nothing much can be done to put it in order again except to replace the poor, cheap fittings with something better.

All good quality taps and fittings are made of an alloy of brass and copper, the price varying according to the proportion of copper, the latter metal being the more expensive of the two. Cheap plumbing fittings are made of yellow metal, which is the cheapest kind of brass, and are plated the same color as the better quality fittings. They are nickelled on top of this and to the average person would appear perfectly satisfactory when they are new. However yellow metal is soft and will not stand wear. The pressure of the water soon wears both washers and threads and leakage begins. This is only one of the many troubles caused by cheap plumbing. There is no department of house-building in which it pays better to put in first-class material and for once to eschew economy.

The installation of expensive plumbing fixtures is not so important from the point of view of plumbing, but the appearance of good class porcelain is far superior to the cheaper grades and does not get dirty so quickly nor stain so easily. A bath or basin is hard to clean once it has become rough, whereas a better grade will keep smooth and give no trouble.

The usual size for a bath tub is five feet, six inches, but they can be had six feet long if desired. This is an out size and consequently more expensive than the smaller sizes. Still if the hot water supply is to be abundant it is very nice to have a big tub, and the tall members of the household will appreciate it.

The flat-back wash basin is the best kind to put in if possible, as a corner or angle basin is cramped and not so satisfactory. The cheapest kind of wash basin shows the under side of the basin, but for a slight extra cost a basin can be had with an apron four or five inches wide that will conceal the underside from view. The back of the basin should be as high as possible, especially when the wall is not made to wash.

The new toilet tanks, made of pressed steel or vitreousware, coated with white porcelain enamel, will do away with the trouble and expense of renewing or repairing the lining, which occurs so often with the ordinary wooden tank. The lining of the wooden tanks is made of rather thin sheet copper and owing to the constant flushing the sides are gradually bent in and the tank begins to leak; the lining must be repaired and eventually will have to be renewed. For this reason it will be found worth while to install a porcelain tank which does away with the difficulty and can be used for twenty years and still be as good as new.

A shower bath is a very welcome addition to any bathroom. This may be a simple rubber contrivance to fit on the tap or a more elaborate installment, to suit the purse and the wish of the owner. A simple and inexpensive kind can be attached to the wall over the end of the tub. This style consists of an



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overhead rose with a large ring for holding the curtain which is suspended from rings and can be hooked back against the wall when the shower is not in use. The curtain prevents the walls and floors from being splashed and a bathing cap is added to keep the hair from getting wet. A shower bath is a delightful luxury in summer, and in winter it is equally invigorating and much less chilling than the cold plunge which some heroic people indulge in for twelve months of the year.

The usual grade of sink put in smaller houses is the flat-rimmed sink, which is set in wood, with wooden drain-boards and back. A loose back of enamel may be had for these sinks, to be used instead of wood, but as there is a join it is, of course, not so sanitary as the roll-rim, one-piece sink which is the style generally adopted in houses of a good class.

Sinks can now be obtained with back and drain-boards combined in one piece. A sink of this kind can be kept absolutely clean and sanitary and is the pride and joy of any housewife.

Laundry tubs are installed in all up-to-date houses nowadays, either in the basement or on the back verandah. The usual style of laundry tub is made of cement, with a rim of metal to prevent chipping. These tubs are very satisfactory, and if carefully used will last many years. Porcelain tubs are nicer still, if the home-builder can afford the difference in price.

The hot-water boiler is usually placed either in the kitchen or in the bathroom, according to the system used in heating the house. For houses which have no furnace and are heated by fireplaces and stoves, the best position for the hot-water boiler is the bathroom, as it helps to warm the room, but when the heat given off by the boiler is not a consideration the best place for it is in the kitchen, as when it is near the stove the water heats more quickly.

When the range has no angle water-jacket supplied and the water-tank is to be put in the bathroom, have the plumber put in coils on each side of the firebox and at the back as well, instead of only on one side as is generally done when the boiler is by the stove. If this is done the water will heat more quickly than in the ordinary way and the extra heat lost by the hot water having to pass through pipes is of no consequence.

The ordinary size for hot-water boilers is 30 gallons, which is plenty large enough for an ordinary house with only one bath. Where there are more than one, a bigger tank will be required.

HEATING

Heating the home by the use of hot-water equipment is greatly on the increase in our coast cities, and though costing three times as much as a warm-air system, it is, in our opinion, the cheapest in the end.

In order to have a satisfactory system of hot-water heating there should be a sufficient amount of radiating surface in the room to be heated, and a furnace or boiler installed with reserve power enough to easily heat the house on the coldest days.

Select first of all a reliable heating contractor and confer with him regarding the best style and size of equipment, and when awarding the contract do not make the mistake of choosing or accepting the cheapest, unless you are sure that the plant is sufficient for the work.

One hundred dollars may be saved when installing a hot-water heating plant, but because of insufficient radiation, small furnace or piping, it may require from two to five tons more coal each season to heat the house, than if a larger plant had been selected at an increased first cost.

A hot-water boiler and radiators, made of cast iron, will last as long as your house if large enough for the work and properly cared for; but the same cannot be said if too small a plant is installed.

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Hot water as a means of heating has many advantages. Perhaps the most important one from the householder's point of view is the saving of fuel. The homewife will rejoice in the absence of dust, and all will appreciate the more even distribution of warmth, irrespective of the position of the radiator. The air is never too dry, nor overheated, and does not cause the disagreeable tendency to drowsiness so noticeable where the hot-air system is used.

Provide a flue for your furnace alone, allowing nothing else to interfere with the draught, as would be the case if the kitchen range, laundry stove or an open fireplace were connected to the same flue, or if two chimneys connected with the same ashpit.

The home heated with hot water will always be found the coolest in summer on account of the presence of cold water in the radiators, for the system should never be emptied; or, if emptied to remove sediment, should be filled again at once.

Although a hot-water furnace is rightly considered superior, a hot-air furnace will give a great deal of satisfaction if it is properly installed, and it does very well for smaller houses which would not warrant the installation of the more expensive system.

The best type of hot-air furnace for this country is the cast-iron variety. These furnaces do not rust and last longer than those which have some parts made of steel. Some of the coal found in this country and also the mill slabs burnt in furnaces contain a certain amount of salt which collects moisture and rust forms on the steel parts of the furnace; these parts will have to be renewed and in some makes of furnaces this is a difficult and expensive business. None of this trouble occurs with a furnace made wholly of cast iron, and, as the difference of cost is only a few dollars, this kind is within the reach of everyone.

Location of Furnace

A furnace should be so placed that the warm-air pipes will be of nearly the same length. The air travels most readily through pipes leading towards the sheltered side of the house, and to the upper rooms. Therefore, pipes leading toward the north or west, from which direction the prevailing winds come, or to the rooms on the first floor, should be favored in regard to length and size.

The furnace should be placed somewhat to the north and west of the centre of the house, or towards the points of the compass from which the prevailing winds blow.

The furnace smoke pipe, which ranges in size from seven to nine inches, should be carried to the chimney as directly as possible, avoiding bends, which increase the resistance and diminish the draught. When a pipe is of unusual length it is well to cover it, to prevent loss of heat and the condensation of the smoke.

The cold-air box, or cold-air intake, should be large enough to supply a volume of air sufficient to fill all the hot-air pipes at once. If the box is made too small it will be found that the pipes leading to the less-exposed side of the house or to the upper floor will take all the supply, and additional air to supply the deficiency will be drawn down through the registers of rooms less favorably situated. The usual way is to make the area of the cold-air box three-fourths the combined area of the hot-air pipes. The intake should be placed on the side of the prevailing winds, but covered so that the wind will not blow into it. If it is placed on the side away from the wind, warm air from the furnace is likely to be drawn out through the cold-air box.

The cold-air box is sometimes extended through the house to prevent the changes in the wind from affecting the action of the furnace. Check dampers are arranged to prevent back draughts.

In most cases it is desirable to have an intake inside the house, as well

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as outside, for the purpose of returning the air from the rooms to be reheated. This intake is generally placed in the hall so that it will take the air which rushes in when the front door is opened and also that which may leak in around it. In some cases this indoor intake is made to do the work of the outside intake as well, but this is a bad plan and should never be allowed. The air in the house after being heated over and over again would become stale and unhealthy, and also the furnace would not work so well.

The size of the register is governed by the size of the hot-air pipe. It is usual to use registers having the short dimension equal to and the long dimension one half greater than the diameter of the hot-air pipe.

Of the two kinds of register used with hot-air furnaces the one most frequently installed is the wall register. It looks better than the floor register and does not so readily become clogged with dust, nor does it interfere with the carpets and furniture. A wall register, to give satisfaction, should not be put in a wall with smaller studding than 2 x 4 inches. Where there is only 2 x 3 inch studding, the space is not large enough to allow a sufficient volume of hot air to come up. The ordinary wall register projects three inches from the wall, and the floor space underneath this projection, together with the thickness of the wall, makes up the size of the opening of the register; hence, if the space in the wall is too shallow, there is not enough room. For big houses or halls it will be found advisable to use the larger sized register which projects from the wall five inches, instead of three. These larger registers are not much used as yet, but they give out a much better heat, and although they project farther into the room it is not enough to be an inconvenience.

Registers come in a number of different finishes, so that the owner can suit his individual taste. The white japanned register is very nice for bathrooms and rooms finished in white. Old brass and antique copper are the finishes most in use, but, of course, the register should match the rest of the hardware.

Electric heaters are a convenient and pleasant means of heating, but the cost of electricity in this place would put the use of this system for the entire house quite out of the question. Small electric radiators are useful for heating a bathroom, however, or for warming a room on a chilly day, when it is too early or too late in the season for the furnace to be used.

THE BRICKWORK

Special attention should be given to the brickwork, to see that the contractor puts in good quality brick and has a first-class bricklayer for the job. Inferior bricks are liable to crack and when badly laid will show small spaces in the mortar, both of which conditions are responsible for many of the fires that occur.

If common brick is used for the chimneys, get the best quality to be had. Cheap bricks will become soaked by the rain and when there is a frost pieces will gradually chip off them until the brick is nearly all gone and finally the chimney will have to be rebuilt, to avoid having it collapse altogether.

Pressed brick makes a much more reliable chimney, but here again the expense has to be considered, for where pressed bricks cost from five to ten cents apiece, the common bricks come from twelve to twenty dollars a thousand.

In most cases white pointing is used on outside brickwork, but black pointing for red or brown bricks, and red, for buff brickwork, makes a change from the usual white and gives a much softer effect.

Flues

The inside of a flue should be lined thoroughly with mortar or tiles, both to prevent sparks from getting through any occasional space in the mortar and

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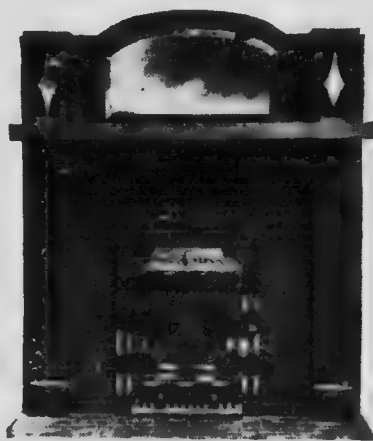
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thus causing a fire, and also for the reason that smoke will catch on a rough surface and be thrown back again into the fire and out into the room.

A flue with a mortar lining stays clean much longer than one that is not lined. Soot collects rapidly on an uneven surface, and if the flue is at all rough the chimney will soon clog up.

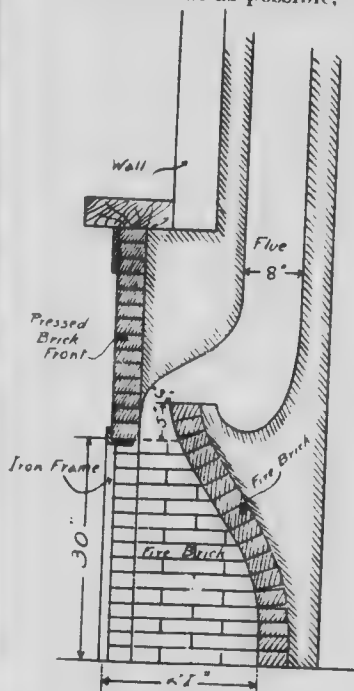
The standard size for a flue is 8 x 8 inches; this is big enough for any ordinary fire, but a furnace of any size should have a flue of 8 x 12 inches. An extra big furnace, as for a large store or apartment house, for instance, should have a correspondingly large flue to carry off the greater volume of smoke, but in most cases of private houses 8 x 8 inches is quite big enough for the fireplace and kitchen, and 8 x 12 inches for the furnace.

In cheap houses the builder often puts three or four stove holes in the one flue. This should never be allowed. An 8 x 8-inch flue is only big enough to carry off the smoke from one fire and consequently will not draw properly if there is too much smoke for it to carry.

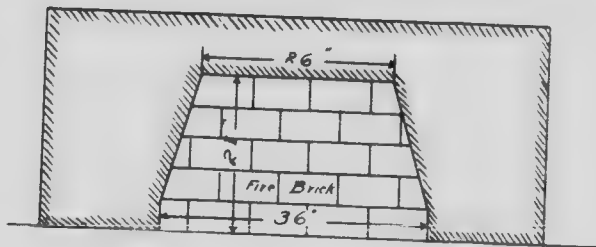
There is another reason for not putting more than one stove hole to every flue. If one fire is being used and the other is not in use, there will be a cold draught from the unused pipe, which will interfere with the draught of the other fire and cause it to smoke.

Fireplace

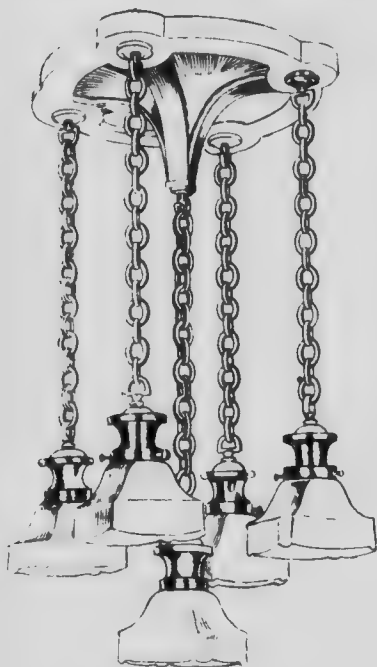
To build a fireplace that does not smoke and will still throw out enough heat into the room is always rather a problem. If the back of the fireplace goes straight up into the flue the smoke will go up without any trouble, but the heat goes too, and the room will not be warmed. If the back slopes forward too much, both heat and smoke are thrown into the room. The difficulty is to have the angle of the back and the bend in the flue so arranged as to give out as much heat as possible, "while the smoke goes up the chimney just the same."



SECTION



PLAN OF FIRE-PLACE



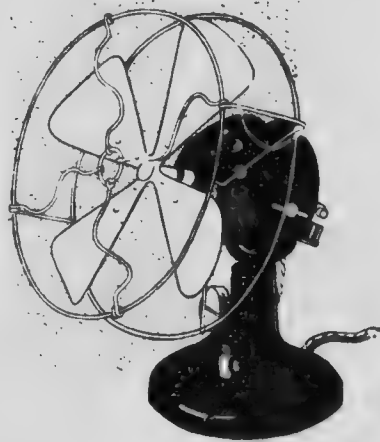
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The accompanying cut gives a plan for a fireplace, which, if followed faithfully, will be found to be satisfactory.

The width of a fireplace is governed entirely by the size of the fire desired and the kind of fuel to be burned. The height, however, should not exceed 30 inches, and 27 or 28 inches looks better except in a very large fireplace. The plan shows a depth of 21 inches, but it can be made deeper if big logs are to be burned. For burning small logs, 21 inches is quite deep enough and anything more is a waste of heat. The shelf at the bend in the throat, shown in the diagram, is made to create a strong upward draught, and at the same time to catch any counter current coming down the chimney and send it up again.

The back of the fireplace should slope up at an angle of about 60 degrees; also the back and sides should be smooth—without any angles or rough places to catch the smoke. Even a small projection or unevenness of one of the bricks will be enough to divert the smoke from its upward course.

WIRING

There is an undoubted tendency on the part of the average individual building a home to forget the very important part that is played by electricity in our everyday life. It would pay him well, before he makes his plans complete, to sit down and consider seriously what improvements and aids to his comfort he can make. Many of these necessities occur to him afterwards—when it is too late to make proper arrangements and obtain all the comforts from this greatest blessing mankind has had bestowed upon itself.

For instance, how often do we not see, in a kitchen, a small electric stove connected up to a ceiling light by means of an extension cord. This arrangement looks unsightly and spoils the appearance of the room, it is a constant menace to the housewife's freedom of movement and is always in the way. It would have been a very simple matter to have arranged a receptacle at a convenient location in the wall when the house was wired with a set-in plug connection, thereby eliminating the unsightly and unnecessary drop-cord. After the house has been wired the foregoing effect could not have been accomplished unless visible wiring was installed.

The fixtures in a home should always be in keeping with the rest of the interior appointments and the interior decorative scheme followed as closely as possible for a harmonious effect, pleasing to the eye. Houses always cost more to construct than the first estimate and consequently the home-builder frequently discovers a shortness of funds toward the end of the job. The electrical fixtures are usually purchased last and consequently a cheap, flashy set of fixtures is installed. The only remedy to suggest to overcome this discrepancy, should it be anticipated, is to set aside a fixed amount for the installation of electrical fixtures in keeping with what you will want the interior of your home to look like when completed. Also make it a point to obtain designs and an estimate on your fixtures from some local firm. "We need the money in British Columbia." In following this suggestion you are bound to have satisfactory results. Present your blue prints to a reputable electrical dealer with a synopsis of the interior decorative scheme and you will thank your foresightedness forever afterward. If you find that rigid economy is to be exercised, make it a point to economize somewhere else, so said economy will later on not appear in the light of poor taste. Your electrical fixtures are always prominent and are the first thing to attract the approval or disapproval of the visitor or guest.

The lighting question is one of paramount importance to the home-builder. Many persons still use the old ante-dated carbon filament lights (furnished free by the electric company because of the heavy consumption of juice). This is done principally on account of the lower first cost and presumed durability of the old-style carbon filament light globe. Nowadays, however, the Tungsten

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lamps are being made very much more durable and the rough handling which the delicate filaments inside the Tungsten lights will endure is surprising. A salesman, prominent in the Tungsten field, locally, daily gives a demonstration of the modern Tungsten durability by driving a tack into a desk, using an ordinary Tungsten light globe for a hammer. The delicate days of the Tungsten light are now history, while the actual saving on lighting bills by the use of these modern lights is over 50 per cent. over the cost for the same period of time if the old carbon filament lights were used.

A little serious thought will readily convince the user of electric current whether the first cost is the only account to be considered when the installation of the lighting of the new home is considered. The retail price of Tungsten lights is much lower than a few years ago when this famous and popular means of illumination was in more or less of an experimental stage. At any event, leave the cheaper grade of lights alone unless you particularly care to participate in fattening the annual dividends of the company furnishing your electric current. The cheaper incandescent lights now on the market are mostly of Austrian or German make and mean spending your money away from home.

The Electrical Construction Company, Limited, will always be pleased to place the service of any one of their corps of experts at the disposal of anyone who desires information on the preceding points and have no doubt but that they can *save money* for their clients. Their office is centrally located at 544 Howe Street.

THE PLASTER

As between the two kinds of plaster generally used, there is no choice. Both are good. Fibre plaster makes a harder finish, which is not so likely to break as the mortar, but, on the other hand, it is more likely to fall.

If there are any projecting corners to be plastered, either on the walls or sloping lines in the ceilings in attic rooms or stairways, the plaster should be protected from knocks by wood or metal corners. I would give preference to the metal corner as, being put on under the plaster, it does not show and at the same time it affords a perfect protection. The wood corners project and come in for more knocks, as they are put on on the outside. In time they often loosen and come off, and they are besides not very ornamental. Metal corners can be had for three cents a foot. They are put on with the plaster and are there to stay.

There should be two coats of plaster: the result is a warmer and more durable lining than when only one coat is used, as is sometimes done. First the coat of browning goes on and then the putty coat, or a sand finish, according to the taste of the owner. The putty coat is a smooth finish containing plaster of Paris and is beautifully white and clean for a time, but it soon discolours and shows every mark of dirty fingers and smoke. The sand coat is much rougher and is better for papering on that account, as it holds the paper better for being rough. For kalsomining the putty coat is perhaps better as it uses up much less kalsomine and does not have to have a preliminary coat of glue or sizing put on, as does the rough finish. On the other hand, very soft and artistic effects can be had by kalsomining on the sand coat.

Be sure that the lath is clean, unless you want discoloured plaster. If dirty lath is used yellow stains will gradually appear in the plaster, until its appearance is quite spoiled. This is more noticeable with a putty coat, on account of its dazzling whiteness.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of engaging a good plasterer. A badly plastered house is a continual source of worry; unsightly

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cracks appear in all directions and it may even be that in a short time the plaster itself begins to fall in huge pieces from the walls and ceilings, causing the greatest confusion, discomfort and danger at the time and considerable expense later when the plaster has to be replaced and the damage to furniture, etc., made good. By securing a good, reliable man for the work all this may be avoided—and, as the scale of wages is the same for all plasterers, there is no extra expense involved.

DOORS

Have the doors amply wide, particularly downstairs. Narrow doors have a mean appearance and are also very inconvenient for moving furniture. A door 2 feet 8 inches wide looks far better than one 2 feet 6 inches or 2 feet 4 inches, and it is no dearer.

Of the different styles of doors the "Craftsman" are the most artistic. These doors were originally designed for bungalows, but they have become so popular that they are now extensively used in every kind of dwelling. "Craftsman" doors come in various designs. There are one, two, three and four-panel doors, all of which designs are equally pretty and artistic and are to be preferred to the old cross-panel doors, particularly in rooms with Mission panelling. The one-panel door has a large, single, plain panel of prettily grained fir, the two-panel door is supplied with two narrow vertical panels. For wood panelling in the Mission style these two kinds of doors are the most suitable. Those with three and four panels have a cross panel at the top with two or three vertical panels below. In buying these doors choose those with a narrow top panel. In some the top panel is wide, giving a heavy effect that is not nearly so artistic.

Any variety of front door can be bought at the sash and door factories. The plain slab veneer doors with bevelled plate glass set in in small squares are among the most fashionable and handsome of modern front doors.

Avoid choosing a door with oval plate glass and elaborate imitation carving. They are inartistic and common. A plain but good front door adorns any house, where a showy, tawdry affair will spoil its appearance at the outset.

FLOORS

Nothing will be said here about hardwood floors, as they are to be considered by themselves later on.

The ordinary fir flooring is divided into three grades—1, 2 and 3. Grades 1 and 2 are thrown together and make really one grade, which is the best there is. No. 3 grade is of poorer quality and consequently cheaper, but there is really no economy in using it as so much has to be thrown out on account of knots and other defects. Flooring should be edge grain, as flat grain wears down more quickly and splinters easily.

A good way to lay flooring is to have the boards running parallel with each wall, the corners lapped together. This makes a diagonal, zigzag line towards the centre of the room. Continue this method until there is a strip about 18 inches all round the room, then fill in the centre in the ordinary way. By this means the strip around the carpet has the boards running the same way as the border of the rug, and the effect is neater than when all the boards are parallel.

Three-inch flooring instead of four-inch makes a better floor. The border can be three-inch and the centre filled in with four-inch, or, better still, have the whole floor three-inch. This size wears better than the larger size and looks better.

Fir flooring is rather soft, but if kept well polished with beeswax and turpentine the polish will last fairly well, except where it is much walked over. These spots require constant attention.

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Instead of the ordinary quarter round which is put around the walls at the bottom of the baseboard, to fill in the angle and make sweeping and dusting easier, have the contractor use a carpet strip. This is a strip of wood three-quarters of an inch high and half an inch through, slightly rounded at the top. It will serve the same purpose as the quarter round and the projection being only half an inch where the other is three-quarters of an inch, it makes a neater finish; also it does not catch the legs of the chairs and tables that are set against the wall as the quarter round does, owing to its having a straight side.

WINDOWS

It seems strange that in California, where sunshine is a daily blessing, the houses are nearly all glass—whereas in Vancouver, where sunshine is scarce and so much appreciated when it does come, the houses are supplied with few and small windows, and where there are casement windows only a limited number of them are made to open.

Windows are intended to let in air as well as light, though in some houses this fact seems to be ignored. In groups of casement windows—used so much in bungalows and in houses with attic rooms—only one or two windows in all will be made to open. The rest are nailed down. This is also the case with the transoms which are in reality a very important means of ventilating the room. Every window, without exception, should be made to open. A window hermetically sealed makes one desire above all things to be able to throw it open—it is an aggravation. Nor are casement windows any more watertight when they are nailed down than when they are hinged. In the summer time every window should be opened wide, to let in all the fresh air and sunshine that can be coaxed into the house.

Transoms over casement windows will, if made to open, serve the same purpose of ventilation as the upper half of the ordinary check-rail window. If it is open at the top no unpleasant draught is created and at the same time enough air is allowed to enter to keep the room fresh. If transoms are hinged, so as to open out, they will keep out the rain fairly well, but if further protection is needed a little roof can be put over the top of the windows. This improves the appearance of the outside of the house, besides serving the useful purpose of making it more watertight.

The ordinary check-rail window is much more watertight than the casement, and is also easier to screen. On the other hand casement windows are so much prettier and add so much to the appearance of the house, both outside and in, that their drawbacks are often overlooked until they make themselves apparent after the home is built. The fact that they are hard to screen is not a serious drawback to their use in Vancouver, where there is little trouble with flies or mosquitoes—but their inability to effectually keep out rain, particularly when it is driven by a strong wind, militates against their use in this climate. However, in attic rooms, where the windows are shaded by wide eaves, there can be no objection to them; they are both pretty and satisfactory. Many people even prefer them to check-rail windows for the whole house on account of their being more airy, and because they look so much better in low-ceilinged rooms or in rooms finished in panelling.

Insist that there should be enough windows in each room to make it light on a dull day. Since about three-quarters of the days on the Coast are dull, if not rainy, it is important to bear this in mind when providing a room with light. A dark room on a dull day is depressing to the spirits, but with plenty of window space to let in all the light there is outside we have the first essential for a cheerful room.

Bedrooms should, if possible, have windows on two sides to provide for a current of air through the room, which will keep it fresh and cool in warm weather.

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Clothes closets, if there is an outside wall, should have small windows. This will keep the contents from getting musty and will prevent to some extent the ravages of moth, as these pests are less likely to appear in a well-lighted place. Add to these advantages the comfort of having a good light when searching for a mislaid garment.

Another important point is to have good glass. There is nothing more annoying than to look through windows which distort all objects and destroy their perspective.

In big windows 21-oz. glass should be used; 16-oz. is not heavy enough, it is liable to break if the window is shut with a bang, or, if any pressure is brought to bear upon it, it will fly to pieces and perhaps do serious injury to someone. Plate glass is more expensive in the first instance, but should nevertheless be put in for the safety of the inmates, if for no other reason, whenever the window is more than an average size.

In placing both doors and windows try to have them well balanced. Don't let the carpenter put in openings a few inches off centre, just to save himself the trouble of cutting through an extra stud. This is not infrequently done and the excuse given is that so slight a difference one way or the other will not be noticed. Such is not the case, however. Anything a little bit off the centre or out of line is quickly detected and is likely to be an eye-sore.

When the opening is near a corner always, if at all possible, allow room for the door or window frame to be put in full width. It looks cramped and ill-balanced to have a full-sized casing on one side of a door and one only three or four inches wide on the other. At least six inches from the opening to the corner should be allowed to make a neat job, and if this cannot be managed at least have the carpenter return the casing round the corner the full width.

THE KITCHEN

There are some important features, necessary to a model kitchen, which are often overlooked. Yet a little forethought in arranging for them at the time of building will result in a considerable lightening of the daily tasks in that department of the home.

First. The location of the range, whether for gas or for coal, should be so arranged that the largest possible amount of natural light should fall on the top and front. If the range is well placed the efficiency of the equipment is very greatly increased by the showing up of all the working parts, which can be readily seen for cleaning purposes and for keeping in order. Also there is nothing so unsatisfactory for the cook as to have to grope in semi-darkness while looking after the contents of pots and kettles on the stove. There is

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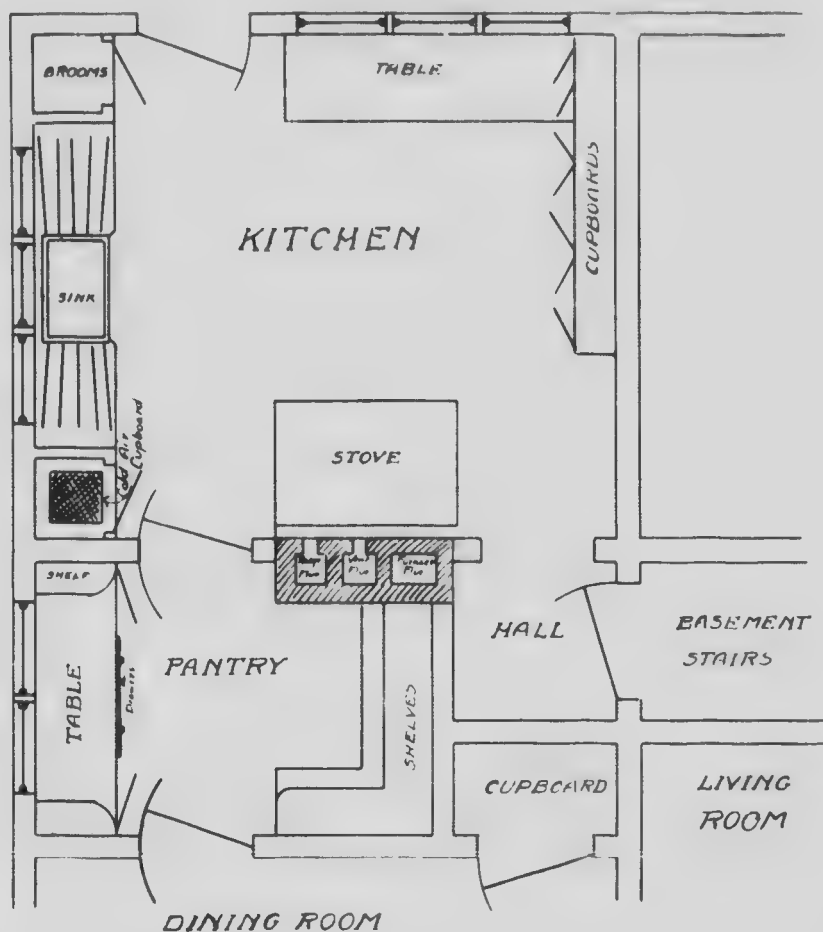
566 Beatty Street

also a saving of artificial light, which becomes almost a necessity when the range is placed in a dark corner of the kitchen.

Second. Wherever possible a vent flue should be provided to carry away the odors and steam from the kitchen. This should be placed between the furnace flue and that provided for the range, as the heat of each of the outside flues will maintain an upward current of air continuously, keeping the kitchen sweet and healthful. This vent flue should be square or round, and not less than eight inches in diameter.

Third. Provide a separate flue for the range, having its own soot base and not opening in any way into either the furnace or the vent flue. This flue must be not less than 8 x 8 inches inside and extend well above the highest part of the building or above the adjoining premises if they should be closer than 20 feet.

Do not allow this flue to be connected with another soot box at the base nor allow any other opening in it, as the efficiency of the range depends altogether on the flue, other things being equal. All ranges are made to work easily on a separate flue, using a 7-inch stovepipe to connect the range with the flue, but cannot do their work properly if the chimney is too small, too





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low or is arranged with an opening into the same ash base as the furnace or fireplace.

. Locate the flue so that not more than one elbow is required where wood or soft coal is used for fuel, and when connected with a 7-inch stovepipe no first-class range will fail to bake properly and to be economical of fuel.

Fourth. The kitchen door should never lead directly into the dining-room, but preferably through the serving pantry, thus preventing a rush of kitchen odors upon opening the door during the serving of meals.

A Few Don'ts

Don't use a taper pipe on your range.

Don't use smaller than 7-inch pipe.

Don't allow it to fit loose at collar.

Don't allow any other opening in range flue.

Don't use a cap on galvanized extension if such is required to raise flue.

Don't blame range if the bottom of the oven is not hot enough.

Don't neglect the weekly removal of soot from under the oven of range.

The above remarks have been contributed by a gentleman whose experience in building and placing ranges entitles him to be considered an authority on the subject, and if they are given due attention at the proper time the home-builder will doubtless be saved much trouble and vexation later on.

As the majority of women in this country have to do all, or at least a part of their own housework, the kitchen is for the housewife the most important room in the house, and anything that can add to its comfort or that in any way lightens or lessens labor should by all means be put in.

The size of the kitchen should depend largely on the size of the house and on the number of people who are to occupy it, but in any case this room should not be made very small. There should always be room enough to move around easily, especially if a range is to be used. A small kitchen with a wood or coal range in it is more like an oven than a room, and there is no reason why the cook should be also *cooked*.

Plenty of windows placed so as to let in as much light and sunshine as possible are also a very desirable feature. A bright, sunny kitchen makes the work more agreeable and therefore easier. If the windows frame a pleasant scene, so much the better. A blank wall, a high board fence, an untidy backyard, are not inspiring objects on which to rest the eye. To be sure the advocates of greater efficiency would have us keep our eyes averted from the windows and waste no precious moments looking out. But houseworkers know that these moments are not wasted; they help to carry them cheerfully through long and tedious days.

The sink should be placed so that it will be convenient for carrying dishes in and out of the dining-room. It is some times put in the pantry, but this arrangement cannot be commended as it allows the disagreeable odors from pots and pans and draining vegetables to enter the room through the swinging door.

There should be room enough on both sides of the sink for wide drain-board, so that dirty dishes can be placed on one side and when washed put to drain on the other. A good plan is to build the sink in an offset; in this way it does not encroach upon the kitchen space, and if the offset is made seven or eight feet long there will be room enough on either side for wide drain-boards. The sink is generally placed on an outside wall, so as to allow for a window above it. If the plan of an offset is adopted, let there be windows all the way across it; this will look well and ensure a good light for working.

A few years ago it was the custom to convert the space under the sink into cupboards for storing pots and pans. This plan is now considered un-

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sanitary and has been done away with. Although cupboards are always welcome those under the sink were dark and hard to clean. They collected damp and bad smells and made the work of repairing the plumbing much harder because the parts were difficult to get at.

The walls of the kitchen should have a wainscoting of some washable material. Tiles are, of course, the nicest, but if the owner cannot afford this luxury there are many other materials that are equally good for the purpose, if not equal in appearance. Imitation tiles can be made by scoring marks on the plaster while soft, to represent tiles, and afterwards putting on two or three coats of enamel. This looks almost as well as the real thing and can be washed and easily kept clean. There are also various kinds of wall paint and hard plaster which are washable and sanitary; and there is also wood, which can be stained, enamelled or simply oiled.

White walls and woodwork look very pretty and cheerful in a kitchen, but they are hard to keep immaculate, as they should be, and many prefer something darker. Pale yellow or green are both pretty colors for the kitchen and don't show dust or dirt nearly so quickly as white.

The kitchen floor also should be covered with some washable material or painted, so that it can be scrubbed frequently. There are a variety of newly invented substances for kitchen and bathroom floors, such as granitine, wood-stone, etc., but inlaid linoleum is hard to beat and will last for years.

Every modern kitchen should be equipped with a cool-air cupboard. These cupboards do away with the necessity of an outside safe or even a refrigerator, as they combine the good points of both without their disadvantages.

In a small house where there is no room for a pantry, wall cupboards around the kitchen, with either glass or screen doors, answer the purpose perfectly well. But there should be a storeroom off the kitchen or down in the basement for keeping extra supplies, bottled fruit, jams, etc.

The door between the kitchen and dining-room should swing so that it cannot be carelessly left open and allow the odors of cooking to escape. In larger houses the pantry is generally placed between the two rooms as a further prevention of disagreeable smells.

There should be plenty of artificial as well as natural light in a kitchen. In addition to the centre light, which throws shadows on the person standing in front of either sink or stove, it is desirable to have extra brackets near these places, which will supply additional light when needed. A socket for use with the electric iron should also be put where it will be convenient for use.

A new idea for ironing and a good one is to have the board made to fold up in a little cupboard in the wall containing also the socket and space for the iron. Such a board would not be sufficient to accommodate the ironing of a large family, but in small households it should be a great convenience. Care should be exercised in placing it, however. The contractor is apt to place it in the first handy space, without a thought as to its suitability. It is rather unfortunate to discover that the ironing-board when extended block a door, or is so placed that the iron must be held in left hand if at all!

Discretion should also be used in placing the kitchen doors, to see that they do not break up the wall space and leave no place to put the stove. The latter should be accessible on both sides, to make cleaning easier. It is almost impossible to keep a stove clean which is placed in a small alcove.

The kitchen flue should go up beside the stove. Quite often the flue is placed without any reference to the future position of the stove, making it necessary for the stovepipe to go around the room, which will interfere with the draught and cause trouble with the stove.

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CUPBOARDS

Next to a cheerful and well-arranged kitchen, plenty of big airy cupboards and closets will appeal to the housewife. Not only are they an absolute necessity in bedrooms, but in every room in the house one or two cupboards would be an acceptable addition, more especially in small houses where every inch of space is in daily use and everything must be kept tidy and in its place to make life livable.

In the living-room a cupboard where magazines, papers and even dusters can be kept is most useful, and in the hall a cupboard where coats, rubbers, tennis racquets and such things can be handily put away, will be equally welcome.

In the dining-room the built-in china cupboard is really an article of furniture, and where a corner can be utilized for an extra cupboard to store things in it will not come amiss. In fact there are many little corners that might be so utilized, which the contractor does not think worth troubling with; but any space that can be of use should be taken advantage of. The great trouble in a small house and in small rooms is to find a place to stow away the family belongings. Hence, I say, the more cupboard space you have the better.

The old-fashioned wardrobes are not much used nowadays. They are expensive and cumbersome. In a bedroom built without any clothes closet at all (which happens sometimes) there may not even be room to put a separate wardrobe of this description. Therefore, every bedroom should be provided with at least one cupboard. Where the ceilings are sloping and the walls are too low for a full-sized door, the space can still be used for shoe cupboards, built-in drawers or book shelves. And where the wall is six or seven feet high before the slope begins there is room for quite a decent closet, even though the back slopes off to only three or four feet. Should there be eaves on each side of the room, have two doors put in. One closet can be fitted up with hooks for hanging clothes and the other be used for a trunkroom, which will be found very convenient in the absence of an attic, when there will be nowhere for trunks but the basement.

There should be a cupboard for brooms and mops opening off the kitchen or on the back verandah, and one of the same description on the second floor will save steps and be found very convenient.

The linen closet should be in the upstairs hall or in the bathroom, and if it can be placed near a chimney so much the better, as the warmth will ensure a dry storing place for the linen. Also have the shelves made wide and deep, so that things can be laid flat, just as they come from the laundry. Narrow shelves in a linen closet are a nuisance. Let there be plenty of space, with top shelves far apart, so that blankets and other bulky articles can be stored there conveniently.

When clothes closets have ceilings of nine or ten feet the top space is generally put to no use whatever. Six feet six inches is high enough for a cupboard, and if the ceiling of the closet is put in at this height and a door made just above the cupboard door of the same width, in two halves, it is possible to put this space between the joists and the ceiling of the closet to good use. It will provide an excellent storing place for extra bedding, pillows or clothing that is not to be used and is better quite out of the way.

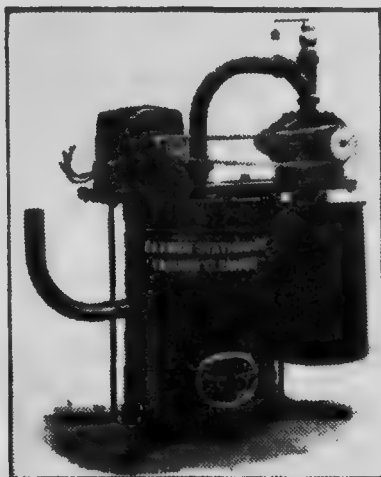
INTERIOR DECORATION

Woodwork

The woodwork in the greater number of Vancouver houses is either fir or cedar. British Columbia fir is an inexpensive wood and at the same time it has a wonderful variety of grain, and when tastefully stained is one of the prettiest woods that can be used. If fir is the wood chosen for the inside finish

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the pieces should be carefully selected and only the prettiest grain used. Small grained wood is quieter and in better taste than the larger grain, especially in apartments the size of the ordinary dwelling room. The larger grain is almost too startling in effect, particularly where a dark stain has been applied to make the grain stand out.

Burning the wood with a torch is considered better than staining, as it lasts longer and makes a smoother finish, but of course only one shade of brown can be produced in this way, and if a finish of a different color is desired either specially prepared or bought stain must be used.

Care must be used not to burn the wood too much. As soon as the soft grain is burned the torch should be moved so as not to burn the hard grain at all.

For staining, most of the browns are made with burnt umber. If a lighter brown is wanted, thin it with boiled oil; if a darker shade is preferred, put in a little lamp black. The umber should be mixed with gasoline until it is properly dissolved, then add as much oil as is desired.

Stain is put on with a brush and rubbed off with a cloth, hence the name, "rubbed stain."

After the stain is on comes the shellac, or filler as it is called, the purpose of which is to fill up the small holes in the grain and keep the gum from coming through after the varnish is on, which would make a rough surface.

One coat of shellac will do, but two coats are better, and between each the surface should be properly rubbed down with sandpaper or steel wool soaked in oil. If the shellac is too thick, thin it with wood alcohol.

After the shellac come two coats of varnish and between each there must be the same rubbing down as before.

When cedar is used for inside woodwork it is not usually stained. It is first rubbed down with oil, and then the shellac and varnish go on. Sometimes a very light stain is put on, but usually the natural color of the wood is preferred. There is no particular grain in cedar as there is in fir, but the color of the wood is warm and soft, and it makes a very pretty finishing wood, although as it is soft it scratches and dents easily.

The enamel for inside woodwork must have five coats—three coats of flat paint and two coats of enamel, which must all be sanded between each coat.

For a time white woodwork was all the rage for bedrooms, bathrooms and sometimes drawing-rooms, but other shades are being introduced, chiefly on account of the difficulty of keeping white as clean as it must be kept to look well. In smoky Vancouver this is peculiarly difficult. French grey is steadily gaining in favor, and combined with old rose or other soft shades in wallpaper and curtains, it makes an exceedingly dainty and pretty finish.

A very pale green is a shade that is becoming fashionable for woodwork, and it can be combined with almost any color scheme with good effect. Like French grey it is much easier to keep clean than either white or cream.

Wood Panelling

Panelling in wood is a favorite way of finishing the walls of living and dining-rooms or any downstairs rooms or halls, and in British Columbia, where finishing wood is so pretty for interior work, it seems a pity that it is not used more than it is. The wood can be stained in imitation of any of the more expensive hardwoods or just a warm, rich brown.

Wood for panelling used to be selected and dressed down by the carpenter on the job, but now veneered panelling can be had, which is made of the very best grained wood, and although it is a little more expensive it is also more satisfactory as it does not check or crack like the solid boards do, and there is also a greater uniformity of grain.

One point to bear in mind on planning the woodwork and panelling of the house is that mouldings collect dust and make extra work in dusting and

polishing. Mission panelling and plate-rails and mission square stuck doors save a great deal of work in this respect and look just as well, if not better, than the more ornate styles.

The best height for a plate-rail is 5 feet 4 inches or 5 feet 6 inches, which is not too high to be within comfortable reach of every one and high enough to be above the eye so that dust will not show. To have to go over every plate-rail every day would be an arduous task, yet this would be necessary to keep them entirely free from dust. Therefore, it is a good plan to have the ledge above the level of the eye, so that if a little dust collects it will not offend. Of course the careful housewife will not let dust that is inimical to health accumulate anywhere. A damp cloth every few days will keep such places clean.

Be sure not to have the windows and panelling stained very dark unless the room is particularly well lighted. Dark panelling absorbs the light and will make a room dark, which, with a different finish—kalsomined in pale buff or yellow, for example—would be as well lighted as one could desire.

Cedar panelling is more suitable for small sitting or sewing-rooms or dens, where a cosy, informal effect is desired. Sometimes the whole room is done in wood, walls and ceiling both, and the warm, soft coloring of the cedar makes a very pretty finish. With bright curtains and rugs to give contrast, the room will be as pretty and cheerful as any one could wish.

Beamed ceilings look particularly well with panelled walls and do not add much to the expense. A large living-room with panelled walls, beamed ceiling and plenty of windows will be a source of pleasure and pride to the owner, and if the furniture and the electrical fixtures harmonize in color and style with the woodwork the result should be comfort and satisfaction to all concerned.

Of course there are innumerable other styles of inside finish for walls and ceilings, such as paper, burlap, leatherette, kalsomine, etc.

The new paper panelling is very handsome and effective for a den, living-room or dining-room. There is first a plain background paper. Different effects in sea grass are popular, or a plain paper of any suitable shade may be chosen. On top of this strips of paper with harmonious coloring and designs, corresponding to the strips of wood in wood panelling, outline the panels. Some of these are left plain and some have a medallion or design of some kind applied in the centre or at the top. This style of papering, when good designs and an artistic combination of colors are used, makes a handsome and agreeable finish.

Leatherette is generally used in connection with wood—leatherette panels with wooden strips and plate-rail. It is a neat and quiet finish, suitable for library, dining-room or den, and some prefer it to all wood.

Burlap is made in many pretty and artistic shades and makes a good finish either put on plain or surrounded by wood strips, as with leatherette, but it collects the dust quickly and is hard to keep clean, therefore its popularity is on the wane as it is not considered so sanitary as other materials.

Styles and designs to suit all tastes and to agree with every color scheme can be had in bedroom papers and for all the rooms in the house. In fact there are so many pretty and desirable papers shown that it is hard to choose among them. The cut-out borders on a plain ground, with or without panelling effect, are charming for bedrooms, and when the woodwork is white or grey enamel and the curtains, cushions and whatever upholstering there is in chairs and window seats is made to match, the result will delight the eyes of the occupants.

Panelling of a lighter variety can be used too and there are many very

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pretty friezes of landscapes and floral designs in soft shades that make a charming finish for a bedroom.

Kalsomining is a cheap and at the same time tasteful way of finishing the wall. Almost any shade can be made and if good kalsomine is used the result will be a smooth and pretty finish which can be renewed at very little cost when its freshness is gone.

Designs in different colors can be stencilled on kalsomined walls, producing much the same effect as papering, although it is somewhat cleaner and fresher looking than the papered walls.

A good quality of kalsomine should by all means be used as a poor quality goes on unevenly and rubs off or else comes off in flakes. The mixture should be about the consistency of cream to go on smoothly. Anything thicker than this is liable to leave brush marks, and also the kalsomine is more likely to crack and come off when it is put on too thick.

Two coats of kalsomine should be used to cover the wall properly. One is often made to do, but the result is not so good.

Decoration

In planning and carrying out the building of a home a great deal of attention should be and generally is paid to the quality of the materials used in the structure.

The same attention should be paid to the interior decorations, where not only the color schemes and styles of decoration should be considered, but the quality of the materials used. This is just as important in this department of house-building as anywhere else.

The services of a good reliable man should be secured for this part of the work, one who can be depended on to put in good work and good material.

Many people do not realize the importance of the interior and exterior decoration, and they are also unaware that good pure colors are the greatest preservative that can be had for woodwork, both inside and out. In decoration expert advice from a reliable firm of decorators is both needful and helpful and will assist you to secure a first-class job. The experience of such men covers a wide field, including the small house, where only a very small outlay can be made, and the requirements of the mansion, on which thousands are to be spent.

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Home Beautifying

Lord Roseberry claimed, and we fully agree with him, that the cultivation of the beautiful in nature, leading to refined, cultured aesthetic tastes as revealed in beautiful home environment, resplendent in ornamental shrubbery and shade trees, harmonizing with settings of floral and foliage production, all displayed in tastefully and artistically arranged plots, is a powerful factor in creating a home life upon which to build a true and lasting national greatness.

If you agree and decide to bear your personal responsibility in such a noble effort, the writer's task is made easy to briefly set before you "Home Beautifying," the subject upon which I have been requested to write.

The first consideration is the home site—city or suburb or on the farm. Make your selection consistent with sufficient soil requirements, healthful and beautiful natural environments commanding an outlook upon the charms of the rising and setting sun, such as is so lavishly offered to the home-builders in Vancouver—a city nestling amidst a scenery of mountains and sea unsurpassed anywhere.

When you have carefully selected the site for your home, use your best judgment, aided by competent advisors, as to the placing of your buildings and laying out your plot.

Nothing adds more to a home than the carefully studied plans of the home circle made manifest in its construction and the beautifying of its environments, thereby making your home a desirable manifestation of its compound personality. The foundation upon which to build to that end is to carefully prepare your soil by good cultivation, removing all foreign matter by screening the earth, if necessary, to a depth of eighteen to twenty-four inches; lying on a subsoil well underdrained with small stone or tile, the former more desirable if you have them.

The next consideration is the selection of your shrubbery, shade trees, roses, herbaceous and alpine plants, hedge stock, and, in short, what your well studied plan calls for.

Consult a catalogue, or best of all visit the grounds of any leading nursery man, see the varied stock and make your selection to suit your own individual taste, so far as you deem advisable. Reveal your own personality, yet always keep in mind that your own personality, being largely influenced by environments, it is becoming to be subject to good advice in selecting your stock.

The following we submit for your consideration as to the choice of stock which you can safely plant:

THE LARGE HOME

The large home, the grounds of which may extend to several acres, gives scope to the art of the landscape gardener, and various styles of gardening may be included in the same general plan, without danger of the one jarring with the other.

Part of the primeval bush ought to be retained, especially in those homesites of five acres or over in extent, and happy is the owner who has a glen

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or ravine on his property with a stream of water winding along its bottom, with winding paths, rustic bridges, cascades, lily ponds and so on, the most artistic form of gardening can be given full play. Retaining some of the original forest will give the place an appearance of some age, and the trees retained may represent the growth of more than a human lifetime, besides forming a nucleus to work from and simplifying the laying out of the garden as a whole.

Generally speaking, the trees ought to be left in irregular groups and a part of the undergrowth saved as well.

Trees of cedar, dogwood or others may be left here and there as isolated specimens, but this can be very easily overdone, and unless the garden is very large this precludes the introduction of the varied and beautiful exotic trees at your command, although a well grown specimen of our native dogwood is outrivaled by few exotics, with its white clematis-like flowers in summer, its scarlet clusters of fruit, and orange scarlet foliage in the Fall.

Every garden ought to contain at least one specimen of *Wellingtonia Gigantea*, the giant redwood of California, than which, in our opinion, no more stately tree grows. When once well established it makes fairly rapid growth and soon constitutes a striking feature in the landscape.

A very rapid growing conifer, and a native of the Western United States, is *Cupressus Lawsoniana*, it is an inexpensive and ornamental tree; its variety *Gracilis* being very graceful indeed. *Cupressus Erecta Viridis* is the compact pyramidal growing one, very popular here, and is very suitable for planting on either side of a walk, by a gate, at the foot of steps leading up to a terrace or as individuals in the formal garden. Some of the conifers have brightly colored foliage—*Cupressus Alba Spica* has white tipped branches; *C. Westermanii*, green and gold; *C. Lutes*, the brightest yellow of all; the graceful golden form of *Retinospora Obtusa* and others, are all most desirable subjects for individual planting.

There are scores of other coniferous evergreens at your disposal, but for reasons of space the above list must suffice here.

The maple family is rich in ornamental subjects, both large and small. The Manitoba maple, *Acer Negundo*, is a dwarf and has a compact growth. The golden and silver maples are magnificent trees for planting on a lawn or park.

The silver-leaved maple is a very beautiful tree of rapid growth, at times being too rapid to be self-supporting, requiring the services of the pruning knife in its early stages.

A near relative of the maple is the Oriental Plane, a tree, although a native of the Orient, that appears to be peculiarly adapted to conditions in Vancouver.

The white birch is an excellent tree for garden and boulevard planting, the cut-leaved variety, as is well known, is an exceedingly graceful tree; while the weeping one makes a specimen quite unique.

The above are principally foliage trees, but there are others with the double recommendation of flowers and foliage as well. Chief among this class is the *Catalpa* group, with foliage almost tropical in appearance and flowers produced in great profusion in early summer. This tree usually attains the age of ten or twelve years before flowering, but after that it hastens to make reparation for the laxity of its early youth.

Another group of plants which in time reach the dimensions of fairly large trees is the magnolia, the flowers of which are produced in great abundance in early Spring; from early youth they resemble tulips, and as they flower



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so early and before the leaves appear they ought to be well represented in the garden.

Another tree of graceful proportions is the Laburnum, although fairly common here, yet not so common as it should be. Its flowers are produced in great abundance, the long drooping racemes of yellow have gained for it the name of the golden chain; it is a very fast growing tree, flowers when about three years old and thrives amazingly on poor gravelly soil. The pink flowered variety is very interesting, some branches bearing the yellow flowers of the type and others bearing pink flowers, sometimes called the apple blossom Laburnum. Another quick growing and graceful tree of the same order as the Laburnum is the black locust, with light fernlike foliage and drooping racemes of white flowers. Although this list does not exhaust the ornamental trees at your disposal, we must now come down to the dwarf growing shrubs suitable for individual specimens and for grouping.

Among the most brilliant of these are the Rhododendrons, an immense range of color is to be found in them from deep purple to pure white; in large gardens they are suitable for grouping in large beds, and are very effective the whole year round. They thrive best in peaty soil and love moisture. There are several other desirable plants, which require identical treatment and look well associated with Rhododendrons. The Azaleas are well known and popular, requiring similar treatment, as do also the Ericas, the latter being suitable for carpeting beds or for massing; there is a big variety of them obtainable and by judicious selection they may be had in flower the whole year round.

Pernettya Mucronatus is a berried shrub which remains attractive the whole winter, besides producing masses of white flowers in early Spring. By judicious planting of these shrubs the Rhododendron bed may be made one of the most interesting in the garden.

The shrubby *Spiraeas* provide some of the best material for grouping or individual planting; the native *S. Arisfolia* being very suitable for grouping with the clumps of native trees left in the clearing.

The well-known broom family is adapted for massing, the common yellow, the yellow and crimson *Andrena*, the white Portugal and the lesser known Spanish broom, *Spartium Junceum*, which has the longest flowering period of any, extending from Spring to late Fall.

B. Thunbergii makes a graceful bush with long pendant branches covered with tiny leaves, which turn a brilliant orange scarlet in late summer and fall, making it suitable for brightening up beds of evergreens; it also bears large crops of shining scarlet berries, which remain long after all the leaves have fallen. *Berberis Darwinii* and *Stenophyla* are evergreen and produce abundance of fragrant yellow blossoms, the former being rather a compact grower, the latter throwing up long slender branches, which, when draped in their season with the yellow flowers, make it one of the prettiest of our flowering evergreens.

Another shrub which can be used is *Viburnum Opulus*, the snowball tree. When planted in groups in the shrubbery it is very effective, it requires no pruning; when grown as a standard it is excellent as a specimen tree.

Before leaving the subject of shrubs we must mention the *Weigelas*, *Rosea*, pink; *Candida*, white; *Variagata*, with beautifully variegated foliage and pink flowers, and *Eva Rathke*, with crimson flowers. We herewith wish to emphasize the fact that by a little care taken in choosing ornamental trees and shrubs something of interest may be seen in the shrubbery the whole year round.

The herbaceous department of the garden is quite as interesting as the shrubbery, and here even greater variety is obtainable. Some of the hardy blend well with the shrubbery, notable examples being: *Kniphofia*—red hot pokers and *Hydrangea Panniculata*, *Gyneryum Argentum* and *Rhododendrons*

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G. Argenteum is the fairly well known Pampas grass, which rears its snowy white plumes high above the light foliage, giving a touch of the subtropical to the garden. It is not advisable to mix shrubs and herbaceous plants indiscriminately. The results may be disastrous to both.

The retaining wall of a terrace may be used for a wall-garden, if the interstices of the wall are filled with soil instead of mortar. To assure the stability of the wall, the foot must project over the perpendicular, the amount depending on the height of the wall.

Rose gardening is perhaps the most popular form of gardening in Vancouver. The best situation for this is set in the lawn near the house. Best results are accomplished when whole beds are devoted to separate varieties, but there can be no objection to mixing, for it is an axiom of gardening that different colors of the same flower cannot clash. To lighten beds filled with one color of rose, other plants may be interspersed sparingly with them, such as Santolino with pinks, Rosemary with reds, Hysop with whites and lavender with yellows.

In the matter of climbers for walls, fences, pergolas, etc., roses rank as first favorites, the Polyantha and Wichuriana, of which Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins are respective types, being popular. The old-fashioned Gloire de Dijon is still unrivalled in its class, while W. A. Richardson, Rene Marie Henriette, Climbing K. A. Victoria and others give general satisfaction. There is a big range of color among the clematis and their popularity is attested by the large numbers planted annually.

The old *C. Jackmanii* and its variety are good purples, Gipsy Queen a fine blue, Beauty of Worcester is a good double blue, and Duchesse of Edinburgh the best double white. Clematis Montana is a splendid single white with an early flowerer. It is a rapid grower and hardy. *C. Paniculata* is a quick growing polyantha variety and fragrant.

Boston ivy is an excellent climber for stone or brick walls, it requires no support and the brilliance of its foliage in the Fall is well known. The Virginia creeper is fine for walls or fences, it is a quick grower, but although self-clinging to a certain degree usually requires support. The Wistarias are not so common as they ought to be. They are the most glorious climbers in cultivation, are quick growers and when once established give a minimum of trouble. Although there are several varieties there are only the two colors, white and purple. Yellow Jasmine, the first harbinger of Spring among climbers, is such an early flowerer it should always be given a favored position. Honey-suckle and ivy are two favorite and hardy climbers, the capabilities of which are too well known to require more than passing notice here.

We have dealt at some length with the large home, intending that owners

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of smaller ones should pick out from the plants above mentioned those which appear to best suit their requirements. Small homes are just as worthy of consideration as the larger ones and can be made to look as attractive. Even greater skill may be made evident in the selection of those plants which most happily fit in. Small gardens may have modifications of the shrubbery, the herbaceous garden, the rockery, rose garden, if an eye is always kept on the proportionate. It is a duty we owe to ourselves, posterity and the world at large to have the surroundings of our homes as cheerful as possible, and we may mention that it is not by the expenditure of large sums of money that this end may be attained, for the beauty of a picture as well as a garden often lies in its very simplicity.

We would earnestly advise the builder of a new home, large or small, to visit the leading nurseries, see the stuff growing and get the advice of some person with a horticultural reputation as to the varieties which would be most likely to suit his particular case.

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Because a home is much more than a place to live in, being the place where all that is best and highest in life is enjoyed and developed, therefore whatever will help to bring this about must be considered in making a real home. Among the factors that contribute most largely to this end are music, books and pictures. And while there can be no rivalry among these, each being, in some degree, the complement of the others, still pictures have many advantages peculiar to themselves. No expense of either time or money is needed to learn their use, nor any effort needed to enjoy the pleasure they give. They minister to us noiselessly and unobtrusively, when we are sad or weary or busy with other things. Their influence in an educational way and in the formation of character is all the more powerful and lasting because of this characteristic, as well as from the fact that we get more of our education through the eye than through any of the other senses.

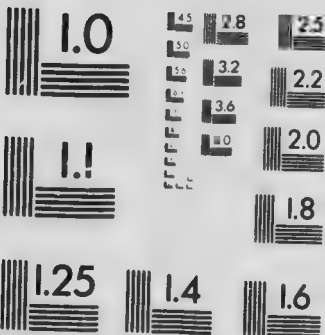
But to get the full benefit from pictures they must be suitably framed. This is necessary, not only to preserve them and to admit of their being so placed as to best fulfill their mission, but especially to bring out the full thought of the artist, for picture framing is an art second only to producing the pictures themselves.





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—Ruskin.

SOUPS

Bouillon

Use round of beef, cut in small pieces. Put in saucepan with cold water. Let simmer for two hours. At same time add one sliced onion, a few whole cloves, half a teaspoonful of olives, the same of cinnamon, and half can of tomatoes. Salt and red pepper to taste. Strain and serve in cups with a slice of lemon and a bit of chopped parsley.

Clam Chowder

Take three nice slices of pork; cut it up fine and fry brown; add one onion, cut fine, three potatoes, pared and sliced; add these to the pork, and pour over this one pint of hot water; when done, add two dozen clams, with the juice; have hot one pint of milk, with three rolled crackers, and add the last thing.

Clam or Fish Chowder

Take one dozen clams or one pound of fish (if clams, chop the necks very fine; some use the stomachs—if not, they can be fried the same as oysters), one onion, four medium-sized potatoes, four slices salt pork or butter. Fry pork; put in kettle in layers; season with salt and pepper, and on the top cover with Boston crackers; cover with water and clam juice, and cook about twenty minutes; at the last put in about a cup of milk; let come to a boil; then serve.

Beef Tea

When beef tea is ordered for children who are sick and delicate, it will frequently be found more palatable for them if, instead of salt, sugar be used. This is done in many hospitals, so there is no reason why it should not be a common practice in our homes, even for grown-up people, as well as for the little ones. Another hint I would like to give in connection with beef tea is to turn it into jelly for a change.

For half a pint of beef tea dissolve one tablespoonful of gelatine in it while warm; add sugar to taste, and either a wineglassful of sherry or a good home-made ginger wine. Turn into a wet mold and it will stiffen like ordinary jelly.

Celery Soup

One pint boiling water, two and a half cups milk, three tablespoons butter, three cups celery cut in small pieces, one slice onion, one-quarter cup flour. Salt and pepper to taste. Wash and scrape celery before cutting in pieces; cook in boiling water until soft; rub through a sieve; scald milk with the onion; remove onion, and add milk to celery. Bind with butter and flour cooked together. Season with salt and pepper.

Mixing and Serving Bouillon

Bouillon may be made by stirring well together four pounds of finely chopped beef and two quarts of water; add a slice of onion, two bay leaves, six cloves, one carrot, chopped fine, and a blade of mace. Stand the mixture over the fire; bring slowly to the boiling point, and simmer for one hour. Put a tablespoonful of sugar in a small saucepan. When it burns add a slice of onion; stir until the onion is brown; then add it to the bouillon. Strain through a colander. Beat the whites of two eggs slightly; add them to the bouillon; bring to boiling point, and boil for two minutes. Strain through two thicknesses of cheesecloth. Add a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper and half a teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet. Reheat and serve in bouillon cups.

Vegetable Soup

Take onion, carrot, turnip, parsley, potato, leek and any other vegetable on hand; chop not very fine. Put fat in frying pan; when hot cut onion fine and brown (do not burn); also, put one tablespoon each of rice and barley, and all the vegetables, in the pan; cover and let simmer about fifteen minutes; then put in a stewer with two quarts of water and let boil one or two hours; the longer it boils the better.

Split Pea Puree

Two cups split peas, eight cups water, three tablespoonfuls chopped onion, one teaspoon salt, two drops Tabasco sauce, four tablespoons chopped pork, two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons flour, two cups milk. Soak over night; drain, and cook until tender. Cook onion and salt pork together ten minutes, and add to pea mixture. Press through a sieve. Melt butter and add flour and seasonings. Cook five minutes and combine mixtures. Serve. One may substitute for split peas German lentils.

Cream of Corn Soup

Open one can of corn and turn at once into chopping tray. Let stand twenty minutes; then chop. Put in granite saucepan with two cups of boiling water, and let simmer fifteen minutes. Put through puree strainer. Scald two cups of milk in double boiler with one slice of onion. Remove onion and add corn. Melt two tablespoons butter and add two tablespoons of flour, and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually the hot liquid. As soon as boiling point is reached season with one teaspoon salt, dash of paprika, and serve hot.

Cream of Onion Soup

Soup made without stock. Cut up in thin slices half a dozen onions. Chop fine three-quarters of a pound of fat salt pork. Fry the pork scraps in large kettle until all the fat is out of them; then add the sliced onions, and fry until the onions have almost vanished. Set kettle back from fire, and add layer of very thinly sliced potatoes; dredge well with flour, and pepper and salt; then add another layer of potatoes; proceed as before until you have four layers of potatoes. Then fill up with water an inch above the last layer. Boil for three-quarters of an hour; then add two cups cream. Just before serving you can add large Boston crackers. When soup is done the potatoes will be dissolved.



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FISH**Deviled Crabs**

One pinch mustard, salt and pepper, one small onion and a little parsley chopped fine, one half cup breadcrumbs, one-half cup milk, piece of butter the size of a walnut, two eggs, a little garlic (if desired), and cream (and crab shell); dust over with bread crumbs and small lumps of butter here and there, and place in oven to brown.

Fried Shad

One shad split down the back and cut into smaller pieces for serving. Roll pieces separately in flour seasoned with pepper and salt. Cook slowly one-half hour.

Fried Fillet of Fish

Cut fish in fillets; sprinkle with pepper and salt; dip in crumbs, egg and crumbs again. Fry in deep fat and drain. Serve with tartar sauce.

Lobster Farce

One lobster; one slice stale bread, soaked and pressed; chop lobster and bread together; season with salt, pepper and onion juice. Beat into mixture one tablespoon butter, one-half pint cream. Put into patty shells and bake.

Fricassee Clams

Two tablespoons butter, one and one-half tablespoons flour, one cup clam juice, one-third cup cream, one and one-half dozen clams, two egg yolks, one-quarter cup sherry. Melt butter; add flour, and when these are smooth add the clam juice, next the cream, and as soon as the sauce boils add the clams, coarsely chopped. Cook three minutes, and then add the egg yolks and sherry. Serve on toast.

Codfish Balls

Take fish and potatoes left from a meal, and a grated piece of bread. Mash well together in a pan. Season with butter, pepper, sage and thyme, or savory, it preferred; then mix it with sweet cream stiff enough to form balls. Then roll in flour, and fry in hot lard till brown.

Baked Fish

After cleaning salt the fish for about an hour; then wash it. Make a dressing of bread crumbs; salt and pepper, savory, butter the size of a walnut. Fill the fish, and sew it up with needle and thread; place it in the pan with a pint of water, with a slice or two of pickled pork on top of fish. Remove the threads before serving. Bake an hour and a half.

Baked Fish Whole

Stuff with a dressing of bread crumbs, mixed with onion, pepper, salt, and savory. After stuffing, put in pan with a little hot water, pepper and butter. Baste while baking. A fish weighing four pounds will bake in an hour. Garnish with hard boiled eggs and parsley. Serve with drawn butter or egg sauce.

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Egg Sauce

Boil two or three eggs hard; chop fine and stir in drawn butter. If too thick, add a little sweet cream or rich milk.

Codfish on Toast

Take a bowlful of picked up codfish, and put it in skillet with cold water to cover well. Let it come to a boil, and then pour into colander to drain; then put it in skillet again, with one-half pint cold milk; season with butter and pepper. Thicken a little milk with a tablespoonful of flour, and pour into skillet. Let it cook five minutes and pour over dry toast.

Baked Halibut

Let the fish remain in cold water, slightly salted, for an hour before it is time to cook it; place the gridiron on a dripping pan with a little hot water in it, and bake in a hot oven; just before it is done butter it well on top, and brown it nicely. The time of baking depends upon the size of the fish. A small fish will bake in about half an hour and a large one in an hour. They are nice when cooked as above and served with a sauce which is made from the gravy in the dripping pan, to which is added a tablespoonful of catsup and another of some pungent sauce and the juice of a lemon. Thicken with brown flour moistened with a little cold water. Garnish with sprigs of parsley and currant jelly.

MEATS

"A dish that I do love to feed upon."—Taming of the Shrew.

Roast Veal with Dressing

Six-pound leg of veal boned, one-half loaf stale bread dampened in water so it will crumb nicely, one-half onion chopped or grated, one teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of pepper, one-half teaspoon of sage or thyme, a few sprigs of celery and parsley chopped fine, one dozen walnuts chopped fine, two eggs and piece of butter the size of an egg, one teaspoon of mustard. Place last three ingredients in frying pan, stir until brown, then add to the balance of mixture. This makes a delicious dressing. Place meat in steam roaster with one pint of water, set on top of stove and cook until tender, then place in oven to brown.

Pot Roast

Five pounds cross rib beef. Place nice piece of suet in the bottom of pot, then put in meat, add pepper and salt and one onion chopped fine, on top of meat. Brown meat well, turning frequently for half hour, then add one quart of water and cook until meat is tender. Thicken gravy to suit.

To Boil a Leg of Fresh Pork

Have water boiling, and boil until nearly done. Put in oven and brown. It is very nice.

Roast Veal

A shoulder of veal weighing five or six pounds will require two hours for cooking. Make a dressing the same as for turkey and pile it in one corner of dripping pan. Sprinkle a little flour, pepper and salt over the meat and cover it with another pan. Keep a little warm water in pan, and half an hour before serving remove the upper pan to allow meat to brown nicely. Serve with mint sauce.

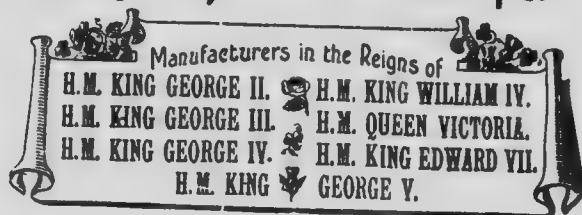
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Rolled Beefsteak

Take a round steak and spread with dressing well seasoned. Begin at one end and roll it neatly, tying to keep it in shape. Now put a tablespoon of butter and some of nice drippings in a kettle; when hot lay in your roll of meat; turn and brown on all sides, then add a pint or so of hot water; cover close and stew gently till well done, turning frequently. When done put on your platter, removing the string, then thicken the gravy and pour over it. The roll may also be roasted in oven.

Beef Croquettes

Chop very fine some cold cooked beef, add twice as much hot mashed potatoes well seasoned with butter and salt. Add one well beaten egg. Form into balls, dip in egg and cracker crumbs and fry.

Dried Beef in Cream Sauce

Remove skin and shred one-fourth pound thinly sliced dried beef; cover with hot water and let stand ten minutes. Drain, and add one cup thin white sauce, omitting salt. Serve on toast.

Frizzled Dried Beef

One-half pound dried (or chipped) beef, two tablespoons butter, one tablespoon flour. Melt the butter; when hot add the beef and one and one-half pints milk. Thicken with the flour. This can be poured on toast if desired.

Ham Balls

Chop very fine one cup lean ham, three sprigs parsley, one small onion. Season with pepper and salt and cayenne. Mix with cup of bread crumbs a little butter and three egg yolks. Form hard balls the size of walnuts. If raw ham is used, cook 15 minutes, and if cooked ham is used 10 minutes, before serving.

Baked Pork Tenderloin

Split down one side of a large tenderloin. Pound it out flat, fill with a nice bread dressing and sew up and bake. Season well with pepper, salt and butter and sage.

Meat Coquille

One pint milk, two tablespoons flour, two tablespoons butter; salt and pepper, yolks of two eggs, one pint cold meat, one pint mushrooms, one-half cup cracker crumbs. Put into saucepan one pint of milk and thicken with two even tablespoons flour blended with two heaping tablespoons of butter; salt and pepper. Beat yolks of two eggs and stir into mixture just as it is taken from fire. Add one pint of cold chicken, veal or any other meat chopped, and mushrooms cut up fine. Put into baking pan, cover with cracker crumbs dotted with butter and brown in quick oven.

Creole Beef Loaf

Round steak, 20 cents worth; fresh pork, 5 cents worth. Have meat run twice through the grinder, and add one small onion grated, one cup milk, one cup rolled cracker or bread crumbs, one egg, one heaping tablespoon of butter; salt, paprika and black pepper to taste. Mix thoroughly and form in a loaf, place in pan and pour over one quart of tomatoes seasoned as for the table.



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A What-is-it Dish

Make a nice short crust for a deep dish, roll it thin, then put in pork cut in tiny pieces, then a layer of potatoes, pepper, and a bit of salt unless your pork is quite salty. Fill the dish, then add milk enough to cook, according to size of dish, put on top crust, and bake.

Delicious Round Steak

Cut steak into pieces of four or five inches square, and chop thoroughly on both sides with sharp butcher knife. Salt and pepper to taste, and flour. Fry in very hot pan with generous amount of lard or good grease. When meat is cooked sift flour into remaining grease and make brown gravy.

ENTREES

Sweetbread Poulette

One tablespoon butter, one tablespoon flour. Melt butter, add flour (in frying pan), stir to smooth, brown paste; add slowly the following, having been boiled and still hot: One cup of soup, one-half cup of cream, one-half tablespoon kitchen bouquet. Season to taste, then put in one-half cup French mushrooms and parboiled sweetbreads. Oysters may be used instead of sweetbreads. Serve in patty shells heated, or poulette cups.

Mushroom Patties

One-half pint cream, one can French mushrooms chopped fine, one tablespoon butter, little salt and cayenne pepper. Thicken with cornstarch. Fill hot patty shells and serve at once.

Creamed Chicken and Sweetbreads

Four and one-half pounds chicken, four sweetbreads, one can mushrooms. Boil chicken and sweetbreads; when cool cut up as for salad. Heat four cups of cream in saucepan. In another pan mix four tablespoons flour; when melted pour on hot cream and stir until thick. Season with one-half onion grated, a little salt, red pepper and nutmeg. Put chicken, sweetbreads, mushrooms and cream in baking dish. Cover with bread crumbs and pieces of butter and bake 20 minutes.

Sweetbreads spoil very quickly. They should be removed from paper as soon as received from market, plunged into cold water and allowed to stand one hour, drained, and put into acidulated salted boiling water, then allowed to cook slowly 20 minutes; again be drained, plunged into cold water, that they may be kept white and firm. Sweetbreads are always parboiled in this manner for subsequent cooking.

Creamed Sweetbread

Parboil a sweetbread, and cut in one-half inch cubes, or separate in small pieces. Re-heat in one cup white sauce. Creamed sweetbread may be served on toast, or used as filling for patty cases or Swedish timbales.

Corn Fritters

One can corn, one cup flour, two teaspoons salt, one-fourth teaspoon paprika, two eggs. Chop corn, and add ingredients mixed and sifted, then add yolk of eggs beaten until thick, and fold in whites of eggs beaten stiff. Cook in a frying pan in fresh-hot lard. Drain on paper.

Apple Fritters

Make a batter with one cup sweet milk, one teaspoon sugar, two eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; two cups flour, one teaspoon baking powder mixed with flour. Chop six good, tart apples, mix in batter and fry in hot lard.

Pineapple Fritters

One can of sliced pineapple, three-quarters of a pint of cream, three eggs, pinch of salt, three tablespoons of sugar, one teaspoon of pineapple extract, and sufficient flour to make a batter. Make a batter with the cream, the yolks and whites of the eggs beaten separately, the salt, pineapple extract, sugar and enough flour to make it a proper consistency. Dip the pieces of pineapple into the batter and fry in smoking hot fat. Drain and serve with sifted sugar.

Fruit Fritters

Two eggs, three-fourths pint of milk, a little salt, flour to make a stiff batter, three even teaspoons of baking powder. Beat the eggs very light, add the milk, then flour with baking powder sifted. Fry in boiling deep fat. Apples or fruit of any kind may be added. Eat with syrup (maple) or sugar.

Rice Fritters

One cup cold boiled rice, tablespoon sugar, one egg, two tablespoons milk. Add flour enough, with little baking powder and pinch of salt, to make batter stiff enough to drop from spoon in deep hot fat. Fry like doughnuts, and serve with sugar or maple syrup.

VEGETABLES**Celery in White Sauce**

Wash, scrape and cut celery stalks in one-inch pieces. Cook 20 minutes, or until soft, in boiling salted water; drain, and to two cups celery add one cup white sauce. This is a most satisfactory way of using the outer stalks of celery.

Brussels Sprouts in White Sauce

Pick over, remove wilted leaves, and soak in cold water 15 minutes. Cook in boiling salted water 20 minutes, or until easily pierced with a skewer. Drain, and to each pint add one cup white sauce.

Creamed Onions

One quart small onions boiled in salt water. Strain and make a cream gravy with one cup milk, one tablespoon flour, one-half teaspoon butter; add salt and pepper; stew one minute. If the onions are boiled in three or four waters it will take away the smell.

See Singleton for Made-to-measure Shades

Carrots and Peas

Wash, scrape and cut young carrots in small cubes or fancy shapes; cook until soft in boiling salted water. Drain, add an equal quantity of cooked green peas, and season with butter, salt and pepper.

Asparagus

Scrape the stems lightly to within two inches of points. Throw into cold water for a few minutes. Tie in bunches of equal size. Cut large white ends off that they may all be of the same length. Then throw into boiling salted water and boil fast for 20 to 25 minutes, or until quite tender. Have prepared slices of buttered toast, which dip quickly into the boiling asparagus water. Cut off green tops and place on toast, and cover with rich drawn butter sauce. Serve hot.

Escalloped Parsnips

One pint mashed parsnips, two tablespoons butter; salt, pepper, one egg, one-half cup buttered crumbs. Add butter to mashed parsnips, and season. Add beaten egg and turn into buttered baking dish. Cover with crumbs, and bake 10 minutes.

Boiled Cabbage

Take off outside leaves, cut in quarters, and remove tough stalk. Soak in cold water and cook in an uncovered vessel in boiling salted water, to which is added one-fourth teaspoon soda; this prevents disagreeable odor during cooking. Cook from 30 minutes to an hour; drain, and serve; or chop, and season with butter, salt and pepper.

Boiled Green Corn

Remove husks and silky threads. Cook 10 to 20 minutes in boiling water. Place on platter covered with napkin over corn, or cut from cob and season with butter and salt.

Creamed Cauliflower

Boil in salted water just enough to cook it tender, then pour over it a cup of cream or milk thickened a very little, and season with butter, pepper and salt. Before boiling, soak cauliflower in salted water, head downward.

Baked Tomatoes

Cover the bottom of earthen dish with ripe tomatoes sliced, then a layer of bread crumbs seasoned with pepper, salt and butter, then another layer of tomatoes, and so continue till dish is filled, letting topmost layer be of bread crumbs. Bake 15 minutes.

Summer Squash

Cut off both ends of squash and wash well. Slice and steam till tender. When thoroughly cooked, mash and season with one tablespoon of sugar, one tablespoon butter, two tablespoons of cream, and salt and pepper. If cream is not available add another spoon of butter.

Sweet Potato Balls

Mash thoroughly the boiled sweet potatoes, season with salt, pepper and butter; if necessary add hot milk until the mixture is of the right consistency to mold. Make into small balls. Flour lightly and saute in butter.

French Fried Potatoes

Wash and pare small potatoes cut in eighths lengthwise, and soak one hour in cold water. Take from water, dry between towels, and fry in deep fat. Drain on brown paper and sprinkle with salt. Care must be taken that fat is not too hot, as potatoes must be cooked as well as browned.

Sweet Potatoes and Corn

Boil one-half dozen ears of corn and three sweet potatoes. Cut the corn from the ear and cut the potatoes into small pieces. Make a well seasoned cream sauce from a pint of milk thickened with a tablespoon of flour rubbed into two tablespoons of butter; mix with the sweet potato and corn. Put in baking dish, grate cheese and bread crumbs over the top and brown in the oven. Serve from the same dish.

Stuffed Egg Plant

Cut egg plant in two, scrape out all the inside and put it in a saucepan with a little minced ham. Cover with water and boil until soft. Drain off the water, add one tablespoon of butter, two tablespoons of bread crumbs, half a minced onion, salt and pepper. Stuff each half of the hull with the mixture. Add a small lump of butter to each and bake 15 minutes.

Cauliflower au Gratin

Cook and drain medium-sized cauliflower and place in baking dish. Cream together a tablespoon of butter and two of flour. Add milk to make a thick sauce. Flavor with salt, paprika and a small piece of Swiss cheese grated. Stir in one egg and pour over the cauliflower, sprinkling grated cheese over the top. Bake until brown.

PASTRY

Apple Pie

Five good-sized apples pared and sliced thin, one-half cup sugar, pinch of salt, a little nutmeg. If apples are not sufficiently sour add juice of one-half lemon. Pastry: One cup flour, one large tablespoon lard, one-fourth teaspoon of baking powder, one-half teaspoon of salt. Rub above ingredients together; moisten with cold water so it will roll. Roll thin, and place on pie tins.

Mince Meat

Three pounds meat, two pounds suet, two and one-half pound sugar, two pounds currants, two pounds raisins, one pound citron cut fine, six pounds apples, two lemons (juice only), two oranges (juice and rind), two nutmegs, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, 10 cents worth of blanched almonds, one-half pint rosewater, one pint brandy.

Mince Pie

Mrs. Estella E. Fead, of 223 South Twenty-ninth Avenue, Omaha, received the \$100 set of silver offered by the *New York Journal* during the holidays for the best recipe for mince pie. The competition was open to the entire United States. The recipe, which is sufficient for fifteen pies, is as follows:

One beef tongue weighing three pounds, boiled until tender; two and one-half pounds beef suet, five pounds apples chopped, two and one-half pounds

raisins, one pound sugar, one pint seeded cherries, one pound citron shredded, one quart of brandy, one quart of sherry wine, one pint shredded quinces, one glass of quince jelly, one glass of currant jelly, one ounce of cinnamon, one-half ounce nutmeg, one-half ounce cloves, one-quarter ounce mace. Chop the beef and suet fine, removing all strings and shreds; mix and let stand 24 hours before using. Before putting on upper crust, add three teaspoons brandy (best). Crust: Three cups of pastry flour, sifted six times; saltspoon of salt, large cup of butter; cut the butter into the flour with a knife, until thoroughly mixed; now add one cup of ice cold water (also mixing with silver knife or spoon). Divide into two yards, using one-half for under crust, and the rest for upper. Flour, butter and water should all be ice cold. Bake 20 or 30 minutes.

Pie Crust with Lard

One and one-half cups flour, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half cup lard, cold water. Mix salt with flour. Reserve one and one-fourth tablespoons of lard, work in remainder to flour, using tips of fingers or a paste knife. Moisten to a dough with water. Toss on a floured board, pat and roll out. Spread with one tablespoon reserved lard, dredge with flour, roll up like a jelly roll, pat, and roll out, and again roll up. Cut from the end of the roll a piece large enough to line a pie plate. Pat and roll out, keeping the paste as circular in form as possible. With care and experience there need be no trimmings. Worked-over pastry is never as satisfactory. The remaining one-fourth tablespoon of lard is used to dot over upper crust of pie just before sending to oven; this gives the pie a flaky appearance. Ice water has a similar effect. If milk is brushed over the pie it has a glazed appearance. This quantity of paste will make one pie with two crusts and a few puffs, or two pies with one crust where the rim is built up and fluted.

Orange Pie

Line a pie plate with paste, bake and set away to cool. Then make the filling as follows: Add to the yolks of two eggs the juice of one lemon; mix dry one heaping tablespoon of flour and two-thirds cup sugar; grate the pulp of two large oranges; beat the yolks and lemon, add sugar and flour, add oranges and a small lump of butter. Cook in double boiler until thick. Fill pie shell, and when set cover with meringue made by beating the whites of the two eggs very stiff, adding two tablespoons of sugar, gradually beating until mixed. A rotary egg-beater is the best to use.

Raisin Pie Without Eggs

Two cups raisins (Sultana or Thompsons preferred), small stick or one-half teaspoon cinnamon, one-half tablespoon butter, one-half cup sugar, tablespoon flour and pinch salt. Cover raisins with boiling water, add cinnamon and cook 20 minutes. Mix sugar, salt and flour, and sprinkle one-half one lower pie crust; add raisins and sprinkle with other half of sugar, etc. Add few dots of butter and upper crust, and bake.

Raisin Pie

One cup chopped raisins, one cup chopped apples, juice of two lemons, yolks of two eggs, one cup sugar. Bake between two crusts.

Osgood Pie

Four eggs, two cups sugar, four tablespoons melted butter, three large spoons vinegar, one cup chopped raisins, one teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon and allspice. Put all in crust and bake, till it thickens.

PUDDINGS

"Fair fa' yer honest, sonsie face,
Great chieftain o' the puddin' race,
Aboon them a' ye tak' yer place;
Weel are ye worthy o' a grace,
As lang's my airm."

English Plum Pudding

One pound beef suet, one pound bread crumbs, one cup flour, one-half pound dried currants, one-half pound candied peel (orange, lemon, citron), two teaspoons salt; two cups brown sugar, one pound large raisins; one pound Sultana raisins, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, one-half small nutmeg, one-half teaspoon cloves, grated rind of two lemons, grated rind one orange, half pound almonds, blanched and chopped, eight eggs, one cup milk. Chop suet fine, crumble bread and mix with flour. Add fruit and spices, salt and sugar; shred the candied peel. Beat eggs and mix with milk. Mix all together and let stand over night before cooking. Put in two greased molds and fill within one inch of top; cover with greased paper and steam about five hours if in two, but longer if in one mold. This makes two very large, rich puddings.

Banana Pudding

Line a dish with lady fingers and macaroons and fill the remaining space with alternate layers of the cakes and bananas. Over the top pour whipped cream sweetened with powdered sugar and half a teaspoon of vanilla extract. Let it stand for an hour.

Christmas Pudding

One and one-half pounds bread pudding, one and one-half pounds suet, one and one-half pounds sugar, two pounds currants, two pounds raisins, six eggs, a little candied peel, almond flavoring to taste, a little milk and brandy. Boil six hours.

Poor Man's Plum Pudding

One and one-fourths cups suet, one-half cup molasses, one cup milk, three-fourths cup raisins, three-fourths cup currants, one-half cup citron, two cups flour, one-half teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon soda, two teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon nutmeg. Boil two hours.

Telegraph Pudding (Delicious)

Boil three hours in a covered pudding tin set in covered kettle. Fill tin two-thirds to allow for rising. One cup beef suet chopped fine, one cup N. O. molasses, one cup sweet milk, one cup raisins, three cups flour, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda. Sauce: Ten tablespoons sugar, five tablespoons butter, twenty tablespoons water. Boil these together, thicken with flour or corn starch; flavor to taste.

Soft Ginger Bread Pudding

One cup butter, one cup molasses, one cup sour milk; mix together and let get warm. One cup brown sugar, two and one-half cups flour, one teaspoon cinnamon, three teaspoons ginger, two teaspoons soda, four eggs.

Quick Sauce

Cream together one large cup of butter and one cup of sugar; one tablespoon cornstarch. Pour on boiling water until thick as cream; stir while pouring water. Flavor to taste.

English Plum Pudding

(Given to Mrs. Pope by Rev. John C. Choules, a Baptist minister.)

One pound each of raisins, currants, suet, one-fourth pound citron, one and one-half pounds flour, one pint molasses, four eggs, one tablespoon cloves, one tablespoon cinnamon, one cup milk, a little salt. Steam eight hours.

MISCELLANEOUS

A Soothing Lotion

When one is subject to intense itching it can often be allayed with a solution of carbolic acid. Sometimes this is effective with only the acid and water in the proportion of 10 drops of the acid to a basin of water. Bathe the afflicted parts freely.

An excellent carbolic mixture that can be bottled and used as a solution is made from one ounce of carbolic acid, two ounces of glycerine and one quart of water. Mix thoroughly and bottle, marking plainly. When needed to soothe itching put a tablespoon of this mixture in a basin of water and bathe freely. This lotion has been found soothing in bad cases of itching.

A Soothing Drink

Where one has a bad throat a soothing drink can be made by boiling a pint of barley water to a boil, then add one ounce of the gum arabic and stir until dissolved. Strain and sweeten or not as desired. Take a little at a time. It will stop a coughing cough.

Starch made with soapy water gives a better gloss to fire iron and sticking of irons.

For Sensitive Feet

With the approach of spring, feet that are inclined to be sensitive are apt to prove painful. This can be overcome by active measures, but this will make life a burden.

Bathe the feet night and morning in cold water. If cologne is used relief will be quicker.

Rubbing the feet with lemon before retiring is restful, and if an inflamed corn it can be cured by tying it up in a section of lemon for three nights, then soak in hot water and it can be lifted out with the nail scissors.

A good astringent lotion will harden the feet and make them less sensitive. One that has proved successful is made from six tablespoons of alum, two tablespoons of tannin, a half-pint of rosewater and a pint of vinegar. Mix thoroughly, strain and bottle tightly. Apply a little to the feet after bathing night and morning.

It is well to have one large, soft pair of shoes, which can be worn for a short time in the spring when the feet are unusually sensitive. Neither calfskin nor patent leather can be worn by women whose feet trouble them.

If the feet swell excessively in the springtime, and the trouble will not yield to ordinary remedies, consult a physician. This condition often denotes serious derangement of the kidneys.

A little flour spread over the top of cakes before they are iced will prevent the icing from running.

Lemon juice added to fruit juices that do not jell readily, such as cherry, strawberry, etc., will cause them to jell.

What Everyone Ought to Know

Treating a Bruise

When one has pounded a finger or otherwise bruised oneself, try the effect of water as hot as it can be endured. Hold hand or foot in water, supply hot cloths or bathe freely for other bruises.

A little turpentine added to the water increases its beneficial effect. Painting with pure turpentine is also excellent.

Gatherings and run-arounds can often be backed by this hot water treatment.

When nothing better is at hand, try bandages wrung out of the strongest possible solution of salt and water, for sprains and bruises.

For Coughs and Colds

Take one pound of brown rock candy, one pint of best whisky, one ounce of glycerine, the juice of one lemon. Put all in one quart glass preserve jar. Set in a pot of cold water after it has come to a boil. Let it remain on stove until the contents become a thick syrup, then remove, strain and bottle.

Useful Trifles

A small stiff brush, such as is used in mucilage bottles, is just the thing to remove caked salt from shakers or to keep the lids of pepper shakers clear.

After Eating Onions

Rinsing the mouth and gargling the throat with witch hazel after eating onions will destroy every trace of odor. The odor from boiled onions is not nearly so bad as that from green onions.

By a special protected process invented by our Mr. Singleton we are in a position to tint any shade to match your inside decorations.

If you want cream shades outside and you have a room decorated in blue, pale green, rose, salmon or pink, we can tint your cream shades to match.

In introducing this special process of tinting we meet the demands of the decorator, who realizes that the window is the most important decorative feature of the home, from an inside point of view. Come in and get prices on this special work.

We are. Yours for business.

J. E. SINGLETON & CO.

Phone Fairmont 817

Keeler's Nursery

Grower and importer of Roses, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Perennial and Herbaceous Plants, French and Holland Bulbs for fall planting. Also a choice lot of Evergreen Shrubs for planting on lawns and for cemetery purposes. Privet for hedges. The best in the city. Then we carry a nice lot of Geraniums and other Bedding Plants for the spring trade. Floral Department—Cut Flowers and Floral Work a specialty. Our Funeral Designs and Wedding Bouquets always give entire satisfaction. Kindly give us a trial order and be convinced of the same.

Keeler's Nursery

145—15th AVENUE EAST
Vancouver, B. C.

If the skin of roast pork is well rubbed with olive oil before putting it into the oven it makes the skin much more crisp.

Instead of Cod Liver Oil

The anemic person or she who fears tuberculosis will rejoice to know that many eminent doctors say pure, fresh cream can give points to cod liver oil or its compounds in building up the system and helping to ward off disease.

A Good Cold Cure

A trained nurse says she finds a remedy almost infallible for a cold when taken soon enough is a half teaspoon of bicarbonate of soda, a half teaspoon of aromatic spirits of ammonia and a half cup of boiling water. Take this when the first creepy sensations are felt—if possible just before going to bed—and by the next morning the cold has disappeared.

Rub the edges of doors and windows that are inclined to stick with common kitchen soap and you will save many a carpenter's bill.

In cooking a tough fowl or meat one tablespoon of vinegar in the water will save nearly two hours' boiling.

The fat removed from the soup kettle makes the best kind of drippings for kitchen use.

A Good Recipe for Everyday Use

Take a gill of Forbearance, a pint of Submission, twelve ounces of Patience, a handful of Grace. Mix well with the Milk of Human Kindness and serve with a Radiant Smile.

To Extract Juice from Onion

Cut a slice from root end of onion, draw back the skin, and press onion on a coarse grater, working with a rotary motion.

Rice is best steamed, and can be eaten by fat people because it contains fat-destroying qualities.

THE HOME'S ENVIRONMENT

To the Home-builder and Home-keeper

Dear Sir or Madam: I trust this reading matter may interest you in laying out your grounds for a permanent home. First place.—Get in touch with a first-class landscape gardener, one who knows his business thoroughly, do not ask him to do your work on the cheap side, if you do this it will in the mean extra expense for you to have it gone over again. Have it done right at first and save this extra expense. Second place.—Have your grounds properly drained with four-inch drain tile. Then have the ground thoroughly graded and leveled, and also have it well cultivated by taking out all roots and rock so as to leave a good surface to work on, and then be sure and add to the ground lots of manure and fertilizer so as to make the soil good and rich. Third place.—Lay out your grounds to harmonize or cope with your buildings, so it will give a good effect from the street, as this is a big item to your premises, that is to say, have your lawn and flower beds in their proper places. Fourth place.—Have a good border bed on the outside of your lawn around your place, then larger beds in the corners for shrubs and dwarf growing ornamental trees. Have your side border bed for tall-growing plants, such as herbaceous plants. Also clumps of bulbs here and there. Then put in crocus and snowdrops around the edges in the fall, say in October or

November. Then you can put in place of crocus or snowdrops in the spring, after the bloom is gone, such as dwarf lobelia and many other dwarf-growing plants which will keep your place looking nice all summer. Fifth place.—Your walk from the street to your house have a good bed on both sides for roses; you cannot have too many of them, but be sure and get good hybrid trees which will bloom all summer. Do not get too many varieties, get a few and have them good. Sixth place.—Have a good bed around your house for climbing roses and other vines of different varieties. Do not put ivy on your house, put it on your stone walls to cover them up—the best way to have climbers on your house is to have a ladder made for them to climb on, have hinges near the bottom so when you want to paint your house you can take them down without breaking them to pieces. Also in your flower bed around your house you can have a nice lot of flowering plants as well to make your place look cheerful. Seventh place.—Have a few beds in your lawn nicely arranged to give a good appearance; you can have planted in them bulbs for spring bloom, such as hyacinths, tulips and crocus of different colors. When they are through bloom put in scarlet geraniums with dwarf blue lobelia, also calceolarias make a nice bed for the summer, then to correspond with them have a nice lot of tubs with plants in for your steps going into your residence, then have some veranda boxes full of plants as well, with hanging baskets well filled to hang up. This all goes to make home a pleasure and your place beautiful. Eighth place.—Do not forget to put in some evergreen shrubs, as they make the winter months look cheerful; have them put in so as to give a good effect to your place. Do not plant many large shade trees on your grounds, plant them on the boulevard. Last of all, have a first-class gardener to keep your place in good shape.

To the Home-builder and Keeper, I thank you for this valuable space which you have been so kind in donating to me. I remain, yours,

KEELER'S NURSERY,
Vancouver, B. C.

Fifteenth Avenue and Main Street

LAND CLEARING

So few people really know what the words "land clearing" really signify. To the casual observer it appears to be nothing more or less than hard work for the lower class of people, requiring little or no intelligence, and therefore they go away with the idea that all you have to accomplish is to blow up the stumps, gather and pile into heaps the waste wood and burn it.

I don't suppose it ever occurred to the majority how much money one man could waste for his employer in one day if he was not an expert in his own class of labor, which, to name him, is the powder man, who must use every stick of powder to advantage to get good results (that is, good results with as little powder as possible). I have often listened to the public in general expressing their opinions, and occasionally I found it difficult to refrain from smiling, who simply expressed the art of shooting stumps as shoving some powder under the stump and lighting the fuse; to anyone who is experienced, I can see them smiling as I write.

When, if an occasion should arise, you desire to blow a stump be sure that you get your powder well underneath (right in the centre if possible, which you nearly always can if you just take a little more time), as it will save you a lot of labor afterwards, then place the amount of powder in accordance with the size of the stump, tamp the hole well with earth, but if the hole is full of water no tamping is required, as water in all cases proves far superior to earth. By following out this method you are sure to get satisfactory results. A stump properly loaded for blasting when exploding should

not make any noise to speak of nor throw debris any distance, with the exception of small stones which sometimes is unavoidable, they hang come interlocked, so to speak, with the roots and are jarred loose when the blast occurs, hurling them some distance.

So you can easily imagine how simple it would be for an inexperienced powder man to destroy six or seven times the amount of his wages ruthlessly or else, on the other hand, save his employer this amount and even more (as much damage is inflicted by careless blasting by inexperienced men), but with proper care and knowledge during the progress of his work this is avoided.

(Signed) TOWNLEY BROS.

Per Lawrence Townley



Ramsay's Paints are the oldest and best known in Canada, and are made for exterior painting. Made to cover the house with a coat of pure linseed oil, turpentine and color that will protect the wood from hot sun or storm, as well as to beautify it, keeping it bright and clean through the lifetime of pure paints. Should be used in the interior of the house, because they will keep it healthful, clean and beautiful. They will stand any amount of washing on walls, floors or woodwork.

Ramsay's Paints will not crack, peel or scale. Use Ramsay's Paints on any part of your house for durability and to beautify it.

Dutch Kalsomine Wall Colors are scientifically prepared from selected materials and compounded in dry powder form, and are ready for use when mixed with either cold or hot water.

Dutch Kalsomine Wall Colors are made in a variety of beautiful shades and will give superior artistic effects for all interior work where it is desirable to have a rich and solid decoration.

Dutch Kalsomine Wall Colors are easy to mix and apply. They can be recoated at any time, will not show laps and will dry out with a soft, velvety appearance.

Dutch Kalsomine Wall Colors are very different from other kalsomines, and will not rub off. More sanitary than wall paper and used in the best homes.

Get one of our color cards showing beautiful shades for parlor, hall, den and bedrooms.

We carry the best Varnishes to be used on woodwork, such as walls or floors.

If you require Floor Wax we recommend Old English Floor Wax, Johnson's Floor Wax, Ramsay's Floor Wax.

You may require White Enamel for bedrooms or bathroom. We stock the best English brands.

You will want Shingle Stain for the exterior of your house. Let us supply your wants and you will be pleased with the results.



SHADES FOR YOUR WINDOWS IN THE NEW HOME

This is one item, with which you come into contact in preparing the new dwelling for living purposes, in which you are extremely fortunate, as Vancouver has one of the most up-to-date manufacturers in window shades, porch screens, etc., of any city in Canada. Extreme care should be exercised not to select window shades until after you have definitely decided upon the color scheme for interior decoration. After the color scheme has been arranged for it is an easy matter to take your specifications for shades to your manufacturer and let him, from his vast experience, choose for you your color and material of your shades. If this tip is followed you will never be sorry, nor will you ever hear visitors, after leaving your house, remark "her color scheme is all upset by her window shades." Shades can be made up in several different styles, with top winding or side winding automatically.

If your home possesses a porch, sleeping porch or veranda it is desirable that same be equipped with screens which will be within keeping with the pretensions of your home. There are many beautiful designs in linen, canvas, waterproof tapestry, reeds or lattice that will greatly harmonize with the exterior decoration scheme of your house. These screens or porch protections are flexible and can be rolled up out of the way or taken down and removed to storage during the winter months, if you so desire.

It is remarkable the marked changes that can be made for the better in the appearance of a house by the addition of a few good porch screens at an expenditure of very little money.

By having these screens made to order, both for interior and exterior purposes, you can get exact measurements for windows or porch hangings in any size required. The tariff is usually assessed on the basis of the actual measurements and cost of the material, plus a small margin of profit. In buying your window shades and porch screens by all means patronize a man or institution which specializes in this line, as you receive the benefit of exclusive experience and efficiency in the finished product. These articles, if properly made and installed, will wear for years, as the first cost is the total cost, so why not have them right.

When your shades and screens are installed, make it a point to see that modern bearings are placed on every screen and window shade, as you will thereby eliminate a big nuisance and a continual readjustment of the old-style bearing, which are continuously becoming unwound, necessitating the rewinding of the springs in the shade poles and readjustment of the holdings which are fixed stationary to the window casings.

Contributed by J. E. Singleton & Co., 584 Richards Street.

THE FIREPLACE IN THE HOME

"A breezing ingle and a
Clean hearth stone."

—The Gentle Shepherd.

In building a new home we always have three objectives in view, namely, utility, comfort and beauty, and for the fireplace all three can be claimed.

The fireplace in the home is a real economy, as it not only warms the room in which it is placed, and the adjoining ones, but it also acts as a natural system of ventilation, keeping up a continual circulation of fresh air throughout the apartment.

Then again, the fireplace not only gives us physical comfort, but it also adds considerably to the cheerfulness and always gives an air of welcome to the room in which it is placed.

In installing a fireplace care should be taken to see that it harmonizes with

the other fixtures, and in this connection we are able to put at your disposal our designs and experience. We can furnish you with estimates for the installation of all classes of fireplaces suitable to burn gas or coal, and as we only employ men who are specialists in this class of work can guarantee satisfaction.

Leslie, Taylor Company, Limited, 524 Pender Street West, Vancouver.
Phone Seymour 4371.

CARPETS

There is an old saying that there are never two individuals alike. The same would apply to houses. Your carpets may be the exact patterns of the rooms you are leaving, and when you spread your carpets out in the rooms they are intended for they do not fit. There may be plenty of goods, but still not cover the rooms and cuts made for doorways. Fireplaces, radiator legs, etc., require but one wave of the magic wand to put them from where they are to where they should be, or, in other words, pieces set in where necessary and the cuts sewn up so that it will be strong for future use and not show any blemish. As the life of a carpet is anywhere from five to fifty years, by taking the worn places from the centre and putting them at the sides the carpet gets a new lease of life. In remodelling border carpets we always aim to match the miters where possible and hand sew them (flat). The same applies to cross joints, because if a join shows it tells everybody that your carpet has been patched. While we are not magicians to make the old into new, nor are we wizards with the needle, still we can do anything that is possible in this line. Also in laying of linoleum we study to place the pieces to the best possible satisfaction. When you move ring us up, we will be pleased to take your carpets up, clean them and make them over, and lay them in your new home.

Respectfully yours,

BURRITT BROTHERS

Seymour 3445

HOW MEN CAN SAVE MONEY ON THEIR CLOTHING AND STILL REMAIN WELL DRESSED

One of the principal and most important items of expense confronting the head of the family is that of dress.

How to get the most for the least money and at the same time keep up a prosperous appearance has always been the worry of the masculine end of the race.

The progress of civilization from the days of the stone age, when a man's habiliments were procured by the simple expedient of a well-directed blow with the war club or stone hammer upon some unfortunate beast who parted with its skin to enable the man of that period to "dollar up," to the present day is some step. History reveals the improvement in male attire as the civilization of man continued to climb until it has reached its high standard of today.

Dress is largely a matter of geographical environment—the "togs" that would be suitable for a severe climate would not be conducive to a tropical climate. The twentieth century man of the temperate zone, in which is located Vancouver, is extremely fortunate in being able to supply himself with outer wardrobe at a reasonable cost. In this locality the mild summers and winters permit of one who patronizes a clever merchant tailor to have year around clothing made up in seasonable fabrics that are seasonable for year around wear, thus eliminating the expensive necessity of always keeping on hand two wardrobes that run into a big expense, and one of which must always be kept

J. E. Singleton for Window Shades

in storage and in storage wear out from inactivity, moth scourge and depreciation.

When having tailored suits made up be sure and have them cut roomy and choose a quiet, refined check, stripe or mixture of colors, which will not pass out of style in a season's time. A well-tailored garment, if properly turned out by a tailor who is honest and proud of his product, will be a source of pride to its wearer for several seasons. Provided, of course, that the owner will exercise the necessary care in keeping said suit in condition. A suit of clothes should never be worn more than five times without being thoroughly sponged and pressed and a careful scrutiny exercised for loose buttons, rents or tears that may be encountered through accident. Never allow a stain on your clothing to go uncleaned, as the dirt which causes the stain will, in time, cause the fabric to decay and tear or burst from an exceptional strain.

No man in Vancouver, be he millionaire or of small means, should go poorly dressed, when up-to-minute tailored suits can be had at \$40 to \$50 each. Your appearance is your greatest business asset and a city full of well-tailored men is always a favorable impression upon the stranger within our gates. "A well-dressed man exudes prosperity from every pore."

Contributed by Stewart & Co., Tailors, 820 Robson Street.

REGARDING YOUR UMBRELLAS

Just a few words on the best care and style of umbrellas to purchase—to get the most dollars of value in wear and service. Invariably purchase an umbrella with a steel rod—don't listen to an unscrupulous dealer who tells us that wooden rods are all the go in the Old Country; they may be, but remember that you are going to use that umbrella in Vancouver, B. C., where annually the precipitation is over 40 inches, which means there is *some* rain. See that the covering to the frame is either "Gloria" silk or silk-linen, which material you will find nearer waterproof than any other. Never throw away a cherished handle or frame, as you can always have a brand new umbrella made from same at reasonable cost to you at T. V. McCormick's, 716 Robson Street.

FOOTWEAR FOR THE MAN

This item of dress is a very important consideration to the man of the house; not only for economical reasons but for personal comfort should great care be exercised in selecting boots or shoes for everyday wear or dress purposes. It is a foregone conclusion that a man engaged in heavy outdoor work must dress to meet the demands of his calling, as does the office man. No man should buy shoes with the sole purpose in view of obtaining all the leather that your money will buy—many times you don't get all leather—usually a buy of this kind results in a bit of hard feeling coming up between the wearer and the dealer who sold the shoes—the wearer not stopping to realize that maybe the dealer had a much better shoe in stock which he could have obtained for the same money if he (the wearer) had only looked at a few more pairs before making his selection. Usually a momentary infatuation for a gaudy pair of boots or shoes that the first rain will irretrievably ruin. The result is a misshapen pair of hulks that have to answer to the name of boots or shoes.

Many branches of shoes of renown—well advertised—showing the manufacturer's confidence in his product, are on the local market and in some instances carry the maker's guarantee. Look up these goods when you wish to purchase shoes and try and get a fit from among the local makes. You are not only doing yourself a favor, but are helping the commonwealth as your money, thus expended, goes into British Columbia payrolls and goes toward the making of increased valuation of your own holdings.

When buying shoes another good lead to follow is to select a store which is not burdened with a "clearance sale" reputation. The clearance sale is usually composed of a bunch of old shop-worn stock, picked up in some out-of-the-way corner of the country at a few cents on the dollar and then unloaded by an unscrupulous merchant upon the gullible public who are bargain mad. Just ask the dealer when he had his last "clearance sale." If he tells you he only carries such stock as can be turned over three or four times a year and at a profit, thereby making clean-up sales unnecessary, buy from him. He is honest and will give you honest goods at a fair margin of profit to himself. Don't believe the "cut-price specialist." He usually deals in bunk and besides your own common sense will tell you that no business man is going to sell his wares at an absolute loss just because he is a hustler and a good friend of the dear public. There are many dealers in high-class—not necessarily high-priced—shoes and boots in Vancouver who can and will fit you out in up-to-date styles of boots or shoes in both Canadian and American made stocks who never had a clearance sale and who never want one. The reason is this: These dealers want your respected patronage and are conscientious of their treatment toward you. Look for one of these dealers who handle large, new stock, which is turned over at regular intervals, thereby insuring the buyer his money's worth in clean, new merchandise.

Contributed by J. W. Cornett, eight years in the shoe selling business in Vancouver.

YOUR PAINTING AND DECORATING

Your intentions are to build.

You intend to have a good building. No doubt you will pay particular attention to the kind of material that goes into your building, and probably you will think that any kind of a color scheme will suit without regard to the material that the colors are made of.

To our mind, Mr. Builder, a great many people neglect the most important part of their building, viz., the interior and exterior decorations. Are you aware that pure colors are the greatest preservative you can get for your woodwork (remember, we say "Pure colors, not dope"). Also, in order to insure a first-class job of decoration for your interior, it is as necessary to get expert advice as it is for any other part of your building. We are painters and decorators, we use only pure colors, genuine linseed oil and pure turpentine. These are made into your own choice of colors by color experts.

Also for up-to-date decorative ideas, our past experience in these lines is placed at your disposal: in fact, our lines of decorative schemes will satisfy any builder, from the one with a small outlay to the man with the thousands. We can refer you to work we have done in the Vancouver Court House, also the Harbor Commissioner's Board Room, also the Provincial Assay Office in the same building. Do not forget our address, 2317 Main Street; our phone number is Fairmont 998, and our firm name is S. B. Redburn & Co.

HINTS ON BUYING CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

For the home-builder of limited means, whose house costs up to \$2,500, we would suggest for dining-room use a 97-piece set of dinnerware in English semi-porcelain. This dinnerware comes in a large variety of designs. The English semi-porcelain should be selected if a design that meets with the home-builder's approval can be obtained. The stock goods now on the market come in pale blue, dark blue, browns, green, white and gold or black and gold, and cost from \$18 to \$35 complete. For the home-builder, who is expending \$5,000 or more in the construction of his home, his dinnerware naturally should be a little more elaborate to harmonize with the sur-

roundings. We would suggest for a home of this nature a superior set of dinnerware in English or French china of 97 pieces, which is plenty large enough to accommodate the average home. These designs in pale blue, dark blue, browns, green, white and gold or black and gold are to be had in stock at all times at prices ranging from \$35 up to \$60 for the 97-piece sets.

For the more elaborate home or the mansion, Haviland china, Martin china, Minton china or Spode china in 97-piece set, costing from \$60 to \$175, will be found to fill the bill very nicely and will more than keep up with the dignity of the more expensive surroundings in the higher priced and more elaborate home. For the latter investment and dinnerware you will have about thirty-five patterns in delicate hues or gold from which to choose.

Modern architecture appears to call for a plate-rail in every modern home. Many very pretty specimens in Wedgwood, Royal Doulton, Shelley and other English wares can be obtained at a cost ranging from 50 cents each to several dollars for the higher grades of plates for plate-rail decorations. These plates, in position on the rail, are a great improvement to the interior decoration scheme of the dining-room, provided that the colors are such as harmonize with the surroundings.

Special sets in china and semi-porcelain for tea or cocoa service are to be had at reasonable prices and mostly any color or design, and make an extremely pretty decoration for the buffet, sideboard or china closet.

For table glassware, you have a choice from a wide selection in quality and design, at prices ranging from a few cents per dozen up, to the more expensive and beautiful cut glassware.

Cut glass for the home is decidedly a matter of taste. Nothing looks more out of place nor cheapens the appearance of a china closet than to see specimens of imitation cut glass in preponderance. Cut glassware is a luxury and if a household can not afford a complete service of this beautiful ware pains should be taken to eliminate the rank imitation which is an eyesore to the cultured visitor.

Jardinières in hammered brass, china and earthenware are a big help toward the completion of the interior decorative scheme, and can be obtained at a cost ranging from 50 cents each up.

Marble statuary, the smaller figures, are ideal decorations for odd corners in the den, hall or drawing-room decorative scheme. Dresden figures are also a popular object in the interior of the homes of the better class.

Submitted by R. G. Buchanan & Co., 1126 Robson Street.

J. E. SINGLETON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF WINDOW SHADES AND
BRASS CURTAIN RODS

You will make no mistake by getting our prices before going elsewhere.

We will measure your house and give estimate and samples without any obligation on your part. We specialize in window shades and curtain rods; therefore we can give you better value than you can get elsewhere.

In the year 1913 fifty-seven new homes were built in the Shaughnessy district, and fifty-two of these homes were fitted with our shades and curtain rods—a proof in itself of our superiority of quality and workmanship. Fifteen different patterns to choose from.

Shades from 35 cents to \$5.00

Rods from 5 cents to \$3.00

584 RICHARDS STREET

PHONE SEYMOUR 2685

BIRTHSTONES—THEIR MEANING

January: Garnet—Constancy and fidelity.
 February: Amethyst—Sincerity.
 March: Bloodstone or Aqua Marine—Courage, truthfulness.
 April: Diamond—Innocence.
 May: Emerald—Happiness.
 June: Pearl or Moonstone—Health and long life.
 July: Ruby—Contented mind.
 August: Sardonyx or Peridot—Felicity.
 September: Sapphire—Wisdom.
 October: Opal or Tourmaline—Hope.
 November: Topaz—Fidelity.
 December: Turquoise or Lapis Lazuli—Prosperity and success.
 Contributed by L. W. Sautter, 601 Granville Street.

RE MILADY'S WARDROBE

Of vital importance to the lady of the house is the subject of dress. From the days of Eve, woman's vanity, in this matter, has been a subject of paramount importance in every clime.

To get down to the economical view of the lady's wardrobe is our aim in this limited space at our disposal.

Every housekeeper is not possessed with the gift of being a clever seamstress, neither is every modiste or dressmaker. Many who are working in the latter vocation are busily engaged in obtaining money under false pretenses.

The call for the services of a dressmaker or modiste are an urgent necessity in many homes, hence the necessity for a wise selection in this matter of a dressmaker.

If you wanted to have a tooth pulled you would not care to patronize a veterinary surgeon, you would choose a dentist and a good one. If you want a dress made to fit your personality—the way your clothes should all be made

you want to exercise extreme care in the selection of dressmaker, material and finishings. Don't buy cheap material and expect the finished product to look like an expensive dress. In the language of the street, "It can't be did." Don't engage a dressmaker who will not do alteration work or remodeling of worn dresses or gowns. Such a dressmaker may have a reputation for exclusiveness and high prices, but that is about all she has got. An honest dressmaker is as considerate of your appearance in dress as you are yourself—a great deal more sometimes, as her reputation is tied up in the finished product of her work for you. If you are satisfied you are going to be a good advertisement for her, if you are not you will not lose any time telling your friends and neighbors about the awful looking dress, frock or gown that Mme. ——— made for you.

Take your partially worn clothes to the dressmaker occasionally. She can rebuild them for you and make a vast improvement in your appearance and at the same time save you money.

Contributed by Mme. Henesy, Modiste, 841 Seymour Street.

PURE MILK FOR THE HOME

One of the most important items for your consideration of all the food stuffs consumed in the home is milk. Pains should be taken to investigate the surroundings from which the milk you use in your home comes. If possible you should make it a point to personally investigate the dairy which prepares and bottles the milk for delivery, seeing to it that you receive nothing but thoroughly pasteurized and germless milk, particularly if you have children in your family, as no one item of food will cause sickness in the children faster

than impure milk, as milk even if properly prepared and cared for is a live medium of bacteria transmission into the system of the consumer. Many diseases in children, such as typhoid, scarlet fever, measles, etc., are directly traceable to impure milk. Milk to be pure for consumption should be thoroughly sterilized and pasteurized, thereby killing all germ matter and bacteria that the milk originally contained, at the same time leaving it pure, wholesome and nourishing. Any depot of milk supply, whose endeavor is honest, is at all times willing that the consumers should investigate the surroundings under which the milk is prepared for their consumption. In fact, the management of the better-class dairies throughout the country court an examination and investigation of their plants and methods of preparing milk for consumption. A casual examination of your milk at intervals is also a desirable proceeding for the safeguard of the household from a hygienic standpoint.

Contributed by the Valley Dairy.

SPECIAL ARTICLES OF FURNITURE FOR THE HOME

The home-builder who wishes to accomplish something out of the ordinary in the interior arrangements of the home when completed is naturally interested in the acquirement of furniture of special design which will harmonize with the interior architectural plans of the home. Such a home-builder in the city of Vancouver is extremely fortunate, because every requirement necessary for the production of high-class furniture is available. All that is necessary is that the home-builder's wants be stated and the finished product will meet with the approval of the most fastidious and at a cost surprisingly low for the workmanship and material which the finished product will show.

Special designs in bedroom suites, the choicest woods; sideboards or buffets from special plans in the highest art of furniture construction; library tables in solid oak, walnut, mahogany or ebony, if desired, and chairs made to special plans are some of the few articles which can be obtained from local manufacturers of special designs of made-to-order furniture. It is a surprising fact

the reasonable cost to the home-builder at which made-to-order furniture can be obtained when purchased direct from any honest local dealer. Also you have satisfaction of knowing that your money expended with the local factory goes toward the up-building of Greater Vancouver, as it very materially stimulates local conditions for the better, for the simple reason that the majority of this money is in turn paid out to high-class artisans, who immediately place it in circulation through the various movement channels of Vancouver.

At any rate you will find it a paying and pleasing proposition from your viewpoint to at least look into the opportunities for saving money to yourself by investigating along the lines herein suggested before placing a complete order for the furniture for your new home, as nearly everything wanted in the home in the line of interior furnishings, carpet rugs excepted, can be obtained from the local manufacturer at a real monetary saving to you. The beautiful part of it all is that it's going to cost you nothing to get prices and investigate conditions surrounding any work in this line which you wish for your new home.

Contributed by Western Wood Works, rear 860 Hornby Street.

YOUR UPHOLSTERY

The care of upholstered furniture is a matter for serious consideration on your part. If you have a piece of furniture that is upholstered it should be cared for as it usually is a cherished article of your household and is the

Dollar for Dollar in Shoes—Cornett's

connecting link between the present and many happy recollections of days gone by. A few dollars, maybe only cents, each year or so, means a rehabilitation of the cherished easy chair, rocker or settee. A new cover or readjustment of the upholstering means a new chair and a big saving in money to you.

If you are furnishing up a new home of your own and have partially furnished it you no doubt will want some larger pieces of set furniture, done in Chesterfield style, or possibly would care to have a neat cozy corner, window seats or a den partially upholstered to help complete your interior decorative scheme. It will pay you to get figures on this work and have plans and specifications covering same prepared by an expert upholsterer, who will gladly submit same at no cost to you. Just tell your upholsterer what your general idea of interior decoration scheme is, and an outline on how you wish it to look when completed—your upholsterer will relieve you from further trouble or worry and all that will remain for you to do will be to foot the bill for honest workmanship and material.

So many styles in upholstery are prevalent at the present date that it would hardly be a fair proposition to either yourself or the upholsterer to try and quote for your benefit, here, a list of prices. Rest assured that the average upholsterer will not combat you with a heavy price, as the average man engaged in that vocation will gladly quote you a fair price on any work offered. Deal with the upholsterer direct and save yourself the middleman's usual profit that is tacked on the first cost by the agent or furniture dealer.

Above all things don't be afraid to ask "How much will it cost?"

Contributed by J. Burnett, Upholsterer, Davie Street.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

We all know how attractive hardwood floors are; how much nicer and cleaner than fir; how they not only keep their nice looks, but actually improve as time goes on, gaining mellow lustre as the years go by.

What a pleasure it is to see the pride with which a good housekeeper shows you her polished floors. She has good reason to be proud, more so than has the other lady who proudly displays her expensive carpets or rugs. Credit is not due to her, but is due to the mill where the carpets were made.

A floor is usually treated under the personal supervision of the owner, or actually by the owner herself. The possession of beautifully polished oak floors is then a personal triumph, a something of which the owner has every reason to be proud.

Hardwood floors are much more sanitary than floors of fir or other soft woods. The fir floor has to be covered with carpets, otherwise it soon looks cheap and shabby. Go over a carpet with a good vacuum cleaner and you will be astonished at the great collection of dust. To think that you have been disturbing so much dust! Every step you took shook up a lot of it, and shook quite a lot of it down your throat and into your lungs.

Carpet dust has been analyzed and found to contain a very high percentage of deadly disease germs. Animals have been inoculated with this dust and have died, the majority disclosing tuberculosis.

Germ-laden dust finds no resting-place in the tight-jointed and polished surface of oak floors.

Then as to the beauty of hardwood floors: it is an accepted fact that you cannot duplicate or improve on the beauty of nature. The grain and figure of a properly finished oak floor adds more than can any other thing to the artistic and decorative possibilities of your home.

The floor specialist, your local hardwood floor man, will assist your architect or yourself in the harmonious blending of color schemes and proper selection of patterns and borders for various rooms.

The word "specialist" is emphasized here; the many years he has spent in the business have given him the necessary experience with which to advise you in every regard as to the flooring, the most noticeable part of the home. Did you ever notice that upon entering a room you instinctively look first at the floor? No doubt it is to make sure where you are walking; it is the floor that you look at first, and if it be a polished oak floor it will make the usual impression on you; you will enter that house with a great opinion of the lady of the house.

Who most appreciates a hardwood floor? Why, the housekeeper; she knows the amount of work it saves her, and values the fine appearance attained at such little effort. For this reason alone oak floors are worth the investment. The drudgery of heavy sweeping and the mess of occasional varnishing, etc., is replaced by the simple wiping of the floor with a brush or broom covered with a cloth.

There is no need to re-wax a floor every week or so; a few times a year, from two to four, is quite sufficient, unless it be that a lot of heavy-booted school children are running about the house, then the floors do get a hard time and will require more care.

When we hear of hardwood floors we take it to mean oak floors, because oak is the best of all woods for that purpose. It is the least expensive, considering the results gained in appearance and durability. You just cannot wear out a good oak floor and you can spoil its beauty only by persistent neglect.

As to the cost of oak floors: They are not expensive; certainly they cost more than fir floors, but when you remember that with fir you must have carpets, pretty well all over the fir, too, if you wish the floor to look at all decent, then oak is cheaper, because you do not need carpets with hardwood floors. Some use a few small rugs, but carpets are not only unnecessary but superfluous, as they hide the floor.

The smallest cottage may have an oak floor at a slightly higher cost than that of a fir floor, perhaps fifty dollars for a couple of small rooms. Such oak floors cost no more in proportion than do the oak floors in the house of a millionaire or those in his club.

Fir floors begin to decrease in value immediately they are laid, whereas an oak floor commences to improve the moment it is finished and improves every day; time and usage only lend to the enchantment of its natural beauty. Oak floors are a permanent and improving investment. There is practically no deterioration. From the standpoint of farsightedness they are the most economical of all floor coverings. With them go the added assurance of a

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We, the undersigned, are the only recognized firm for the manufacture of all kinds of high-grade window shades, including Lancaster cloth, Peerless opaque, semi-transparent De Luxe tints and Venetian blinds.

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584 Richards Street

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lifetime's elimination of additional expenditures in renewing the obsolete germ-collecting carpets.

To get the best results you must have good materials and good workmanship. How can you expect to have a fine floor if you use the poorest materials, and if you get a casual laborer or cheap carpenter to lay the floor? Employ a specialist, you will pay no more for his work, and you will get good work the best. Use the quartered oak, it is very little higher in cost, and is way ahead of the inferior grade in looks and wear. No tradesman, other than a good floor finisher, can put the right finish on an oak floor.

A great advantage of oak floors is that you can put one into an old house with very little disturbance of floor levels, doorsills, etc.

Oak floors are becoming more general every day, people are finding out the value of such floors. A few years ago they were unheard of out on this coast; now we often hear of houses being floored throughout with oak. When we stop to think that we spend the greater part of our indoor life in our bedrooms, we ask ourselves why it is that we don't have hardwood floors in them. Oak floors are sanitary, in fact they are the only truly sanitary wood floor; then why not make use of them in the rooms in which we pass most of our time. The cost, one might say; we have shown you that the cost is less than that of the old fir floors, when the matter of carpets is taken into account.

In common with many other people, we are often mapping out what our house that we are going to build is to be like; we have decided on oak floors throughout, and if we have to cut the expense a trifle we will put maple floors in the bedrooms instead of oak, although we much prefer the oak.

Borders greatly improve the oak floors in the rooms on the ground floor; we think that borders are unnecessary in the floors of the bedrooms.

SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

The famous Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet has now been on the market for fifteen years and has reached a degree of perfection that has caused it to be imitated by dozens of other makers, but at their best they are only crude imitations, lacking the many practical conveniences contained in the new Hoosier.

Each and every one of these forty conveniences were tested in thorough and practical way before being adopted by the Hoosier. Nothing is left to guesswork, and in the experimental kitchen connected with the factory anything not coming up to the high standard adopted by the company is discarded and no new feature has ever been adopted without being subjected to this rigorous test.

The marked increase in the sales of these cabinets speaks for itself. The ever increasing popularity has necessitated the enlarging of the plant to many times the original size. Made only in oak of the very highest quality, backed by the almost unlimited guarantee of the company, combined with their liberal selling plan, which puts the cabinet within the reach of every person. Even in the times of extreme depression in the regular furniture business this wonderful kitchen cabinet has continued to sell in such quantities that the weekly output of the factory has now reached the enormous total of three thousand a week more than any competitor produces in a year.

Owing to the output the Hoosier Manufacturing Co. are in a position to give the very best values, having the cost of production reduced to a minimum, saving to the purchaser almost one third of what the cabinet would cost if the production were not so great.

The company has opened a permanent show and sales room at 1051 Granville Street, and will be only too pleased to demonstrate the many advantages of these cabinets and explain the greatest labor-saving device ever perfected.

for the kitchen, which is now universally recognized as being as essential to the kitchen as the typewriter is to an office.

THE VACUUM CLEANER IN YOUR HOME

One of science's latest contributions toward lightening the duties of the housewife or housekeeper, and the greatest boon ever invented for sanitation in the home, is the invention of the vacuum cleaner. These modern machines whose sole purpose in the home is the extraction of dirt and dust from the carpets, rugs, tapestry, and even from the clothing you wear, can be installed in a home at a reasonable price. The electricity used, if the machine be power-driven, is the only cost of operation outside of the first cost of installation. The smaller hand-power machines can be obtained for a very nominal sum and are found to be exceptionally suited to the smaller homes. A vacuum cleaner in ten minutes if properly operated will extract more dirt from a carpet than would be possible to extract with the old style carpet-sweeper and broom combined, as the suction force of the vacuum cleaner extracts the dirt and dust, particularly the finer particles, from the carpet or rug, leaving it thoroughly clean where the carpet-sweeper or broom forces the smaller particles of dirt into the rug, thereby causing the fabric to decay and wear out more rapidly. Many of the larger homes in the city, amongst which are those of C. L. Merritt, Frank Rounsefell, Frank Harris, A. Brechly, E. P. Davis, Justice Morrison, William Walsh, T. S. Baxter, Thomas Evans, Dr. R. C. Boyle, Dr. G. A. McGuire, Dr. Wilson Herald, F. R. McD. Russell, W. L. Tait and many other prominent citizens in Vancouver have installed the power machines and find that they work out to good advantage from a sanitary viewpoint.

Many of the larger modern buildings and apartment houses in the city are using the Barker Stationary Cleaning Systems, principally the Yorkshire and North West Trust Buildings, Carolina Court, Colonial Apartments, B. C. Sugar Refining Co., City Jail, Roling Apartments, Victoria Sanitarium, Provincial Jail in Victoria, Government Buildings in Victoria (three plants), Campbell Block, Fairfield Hotel, Brentwood Bay Hotel and McRimmon Apartments. It would pay any home-builder to have figures covering the cost of installation of a vacuum cleaner system in his new home submitted before the home is completely constructed.

Contributed by Barker & Kruse, manufacturers of Barker Stationary Vacuum Cleaning System, 1957 Napier Street.

YOUR DRUGS

This is one extremely important item and a necessity in every household. No matter how carefully guarded the health of the family may be there is always a demand and a necessity for medicines, drugs or proprietary remedies or ingredients for milady's toilet.

Be sure in selecting a druggist, from whom these supplies are purchased, that you choose one who is established and is enjoying a good prosperous business. In selecting a druggist who is established you are protecting yourself against having brought into your home drugs or accessories of an inferior nature. Get the best the druggist has, and patronize only one druggist and you will receive better treatment and honest merchandise in every instance.

Contributed by Fred Brown, Capitola Pharmacy, Davie and Thurlow Street.

ORNAMENTAL FENCES, GATES, ETC.

Of vital importance to the man in building his own home is the exterior appearance of the homesite upon completion of the premises. Nothing is more appropriate for a clean cut finish to a beautiful house and grounds than a fence which is constructed along lines in keeping with the house and grounds.

A grill fence of wrought iron of some neat design, impaled in a concrete or stone foundation, is unsurpassed in adding to the beauty of any premises. A fence of this nature can be obtained at a reasonable price as the cost of installing same is the first and only cost, plus an occasional coat of weather-proof paint. A fence of this nature has a dual purpose as the tops of the palings are usually pointed and serve to keep the neighborhood children from climbing over the fence and tramping down flower bed and lawns. This kind of a fence is very easily kept in good repair. A grilled gate of wrought iron or plain iron bars in any design desired can be purchased from the manufacturers at a cost ranging from \$3.00 upwards that will satisfactorily answer your purpose, be it to match up with a wrought iron fence, a picket or wire fence. Many designs are available for the exacting home-builder and very little trouble will be encountered in the selection of a desirable gate—there will be no further expense, other than the first cost and the expense for a little paint occasionally. The reason we suggest an iron gate is because of its lasting propensities. These gates can be obtained in any style or material from the "bar" gate, at \$3.00 up, to the artistic bronze and delicately wrought iron gate, such as you will observe at the Government House at Victoria, at a cost of \$10,000.

Circumstances and financial conditions will largely govern the construction of the fence and the gate you will install, but it will be a paying proposition for you in the end to have a substantial fence and gate, otherwise in ten years' time you will be out the price of new equipment to surround your grounds. It will not pay you to exercise false economy in the matter of your fence and gate.

Contributed by the Hartley Iron & Wire Works, 1256 Union Street.

SEEDS FOR YOUR FLOWER GARDEN, LAWN OR TRUCK GARDEN

The selection of seeds, bulbs or plants for your flower bed or truck garden is a very simple matter, as you can depend positively on the information given you here. You have no chance to go wrong by purchasing Rennie's seeds or Rennie's bulbs. This concern has been doing business in Western Canada for forty-four years, knowing the conditions governing the various plants which are propagated from the seeds or bulbs furnished by this reliable institution which have been produced specially for this climate. On request, the Wm. Rennie Co. will gladly mail you their seed annual, which is published in January of each year, which contains full information upon the planting and care of everything which they offer for sale. The bulb catalogue for fall planting is issued in September of each year and thoroughly covers conditions governing the successful culture of bulbs for winter and spring bloom.

Contributed by William Rennie Co., Ltd., 1138 Homer Street, City.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE TEETH

Teeth have three principal functions:

1. To thoroughly masticate the food.
2. To preserve the contour of the face.
3. To assist articulation of sound.

The Tooth Brush and How to Use It

Do not use the brush until the bristles are worn down to the handle. No brush should be used longer than from six to eight weeks. Once a week place

the brush in boiling water and leave it there to boil for five or ten minutes. This will thoroughly sterilize it. You would not think of using the same knife and fork day after day without cleaning. There is nothing more unclean put into the human mouth than a toothbrush used week after week without cleaning.

If you could see all the surface of each tooth as you can see all surfaces of the fingers, the cleaning of the teeth would be better done. But no amount of brushing will thoroughly clean the teeth, and your own inefficient efforts should therefore be supplemented at least twice each year by a thorough cleansing at the hands of a competent dentist. The cost is nominal, and the investment will produce speedy and excellent returns.

Teeth cleaning is one of the most important operations of dentistry, for if not skillfully and efficiently done the results are more injurious than beneficial. The conscientious dentist will thoroughly clean all surfaces of each tooth, the backs as well as the exposed fronts, and scale away the accumulated tartar under the free margins of the gums. He will carefully inspect each tooth, calling attention to stains and discolorations and the manner of removing them. The inspection may reveal a spot where decay has commenced and he will explain how such decay may be arrested and the tooth preserved. Remember, any tooth, no matter how badly decayed, could have been saved if taken in time to a skillful dentist. By scaling tartar beneath the free margins of the gums it is possible to locate the first symptoms of Pyorrhoea, a hideous disease that is causing such frightful loss of teeth among the people. Bleeding gums, plus pockets and gums receding from the teeth are surely symptoms of this disease, and if not properly treated loss of teeth will surely follow.

Contributed by Dr. A. M. Lowe, Dentist, 108 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

SASH AND DOORS FOR THE NEW HOME

Some of the most important fixtures in the construction of the new home are window sashes, and glass and doors for both interior and exterior purposes. Made of native woods there are many beautiful designs for your selection. Cedar of course predominates for window sashes. The majority of the stock doors on the market are manufactured of red cedar, white cedar or Douglas fir. Either of these three woods is beautifully grained and takes the stain that brings out the beautiful lines in the lumber. It is advisable in making a selection of the sash and doors to come in contact with a firm that specializes in the manufacture of sash and doors, as they are in a position to give you better prices on stock production on account of the larger scale on which these articles are manufactured. If you wish your doors and sashes constructed on some special architecture you will also find from a dollar-and-cents standpoint that it will pay you to take your plans for the doors and windows to a manufacturer like that above mentioned, as the equipment installed or controlled by the sash and door manufacturer with a small overhead for capital production will have a tendency to save you money. You can obtain from them the following styles of doors at standard prices: Five-cross panel door for light stain in fifteen different sizes at \$1.70 each; five-cross panel for dark stain or paint at \$1.50 each; three-ply fir veneered doors in eight sizes at \$2.30 each; two windows 26x26 at \$1.25 each; window frames with pulleys and pockets attached \$1.30 each; door frames in stock at \$1.35 each. Any manufacturer of sashes and doors will furnish you prices for special equipments in this line upon application. The leading manufacturer in Vancouver will mail upon request a catalogue giving complete data on the cost of any article that he carries in stock and manufactures. It would pay you to immediately possess one of these catalogues.

Contributed by the A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., 823 Powell Street, Vancouver, B.C., manufacturers of sashes and doors.

When you are building your house have your electric wiring and fixtures installed by us. Our standard of thoroughness insures you against future repairs and consequent annoyance and possible danger. If you contemplate alterations discuss your plans with us and inspect our extensive stock of high-class fixtures. Our experience is at your service. Repairs to anything electrical promptly and thoroughly executed. Gill & Steeves, Electrical Contractors, 2212 Fourth Avenue West, Vancouver, B. C.

I make a specialty of sheet metal, furnace work and jobbing work, and can give you satisfaction and a much better price than you can obtain elsewhere. Phone me and I will call and give you an estimate. Ed. L. Armstrong, 1540 Fifth Avenue West, Vancouver. Telephone Bayview 296.

